THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

TOMB OF ADMIRAL PESARO IN THE CHURCH OF SANTA MARIA DEI FRARI, VENICE

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APSE AND BELFRY OF THE CATHEDRAL OF MURANO, NEAR VENICE

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. CXVII. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1920 NUMBER 2319

House at Spuyten Duyvil, New York City

TITUS DE BOBULA, *Architect*

THE site is on an abrupt slope of the hill on the east side of the Hudson River where the Harlem River joins it, within the city limits at about 225th street. The east side of the plot fronts on Palisade avenue and on the west it adjoins the New York Central Railroad right-of-way on the river. The spot was chosen for its views in three directions over the Hudson, and the glorious sunsets over the Palisades.

It was decided that the more prominent part of the house should be the west side and not the one facing the street. A one-room-deep building was desired, to serve as summer and winter residence—a combination of a city house and country home planned so that the fewest possible servants would be necessary. The slope of the ground made it possible to have two full stories below the main floor, giving sufficient room for a garage and servants' quarters, all under one roof, with the main building separated from it on different levels.

Beginning at the lowest level of the house on the west several terraces are laid out for the old-fashioned flower garden and the vegetable gardens. Below these the brush has not been disturbed. The ultimate plan calls for retaining walls, rock gardens, sunken garden and a tennis court, work that will take several years to complete. The sub-basement level is entirely above the ground on the west and contains a storage room, private office, billiard room with a fireplace and a bath. These rooms adjoin the stairs in the tower. The reinforced concrete driveway forms the ceiling. Next are the coalbins, fed from the drive above, heating-room, ironing-room and laundry. One flight of stairs connects with the kitchen, another straight run leads to the service porch and service gate.

On the basement level is the garage for three cars. It has a gravity pipe line from a 500-gallon gasoline tank located underground near the street. The concrete driveway from the garage to the street

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has a uniform slope of 10 per cent. It leads through the porte cochére, is flanked by grass plots and can be closed by a pair of gates on the eastern building line. These gates and the service gate at the northeast corner give full privacy from the street.

On this level the house proper contains the carriage hall with stairs to the dining-hall above, the service dining-room, four bedrooms, a stone-vaulted wine cellar, kitchen, kitchen pantry, refrigerator-room and service porch.

On the main floor through the vestibule, which

DETAIL, MAIN ENTRANCE

has two coat closets, is the living-hall. By placing the stair tower in the center, an inglenook and a sunset tearoom was obtained. The stair landing has a large stained-glass window to the west and at two points French doors open to the terrace, which extends on the west beyond the dining-room and is arranged for a rose garden with a small fountain on the axis of the dining-room.

On the other side of the hall is the library with curio-cabinet in the wall and built-in bookcases on the east wall. On the west a pair of French doors open to a small balcony and right and left from the mantel two arches lead to the sun porch, which also has an open fireplace and two balconies. Except the

BREAKFAST PORCH

pantry and lavatory doors the whole floor is left open, curtains and screens taking the place of doors. This gives a straight vista of seventy feet from the dining-room to the sun porch.

The second floor is divided into three suites. One with a sleeping porch, loggia, chamber with four exposures, dressing-room and bath; one with a porch, chamber, shower and toilet; and one with a porch, loggia, bath, chamber and a foyer opening to a balcony over the rose garden. Besides the necessary closets, all lined with cedar, there is also the cedar-lined linen and sewing-room on this floor.

On the third floor, besides the attic, is a chamber and bath with stairs to tower deck.

The materials employed in the construction were concrete and cyclopean masonry for the footers,

RIVER FRONT
HOUSE AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, NEW YORK CITY
TITUS DE BOBULA, *ARCHITECT*

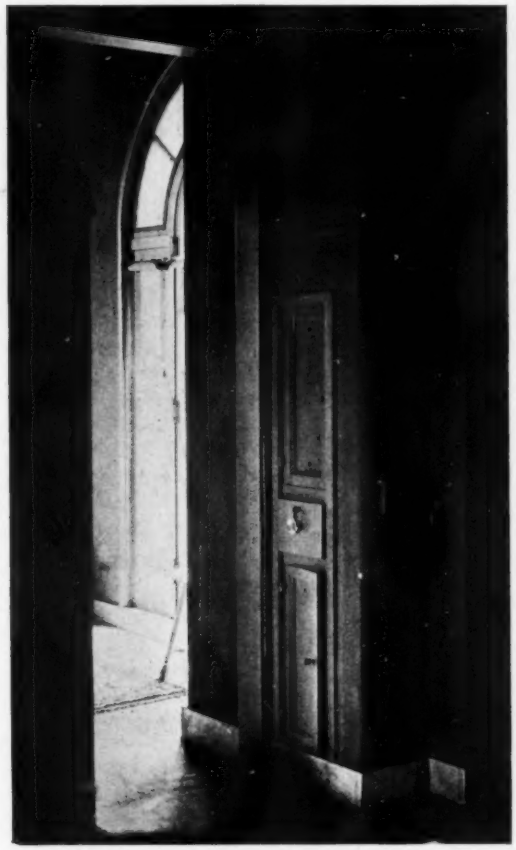
stone walls and hollow-tile walls. Plaster-block and hollow-tile partitions. All floor slabs and stairs concrete. Red mission tile roof. Asphalt waterproofing on all outside slabs and walls in the ground. Tile drain in front of the east foundation. Copper

BUILT-IN CHINA CLOSET IN DINING-ROOM

flashings, gutters and leaders. Wrought iron and bronze entrance doors, wrought iron grilles, gates, balcony and stair railings. On account of war conditions no fireproof inside doors and windows were obtainable. These are wooden casements opening to the inside and weather-stripped. Screens open to the outside and for the winter are replaced by storm sashes. No inside trim anywhere. The outside stucco is a magnesite composition with marble dash put on in freezing weather without showing a single defect or cracks. Its color is old ivory. The inside plastering is three-coat work, the last coat roughly sanded. The ceiling slabs of the first floor are beamed, but both the slabs and the beams were calculated and poured for very flat arches and vaults similar to the Tudor arch but shallower. They are not segments but straight surfaced and slightly rounded at the center and the rise. The driveway in the basement level is curved and dished both ways. On account of its slope it acts as a gutter and necessitates three six-inch drains.

The slab holding the rose garden over the garage, besides its asphalt waterproofing and one-foot layer of broken stone, has a bed of loamy soil three feet deep on top of it. It is well drained so that there is no danger of the soil turning sour.

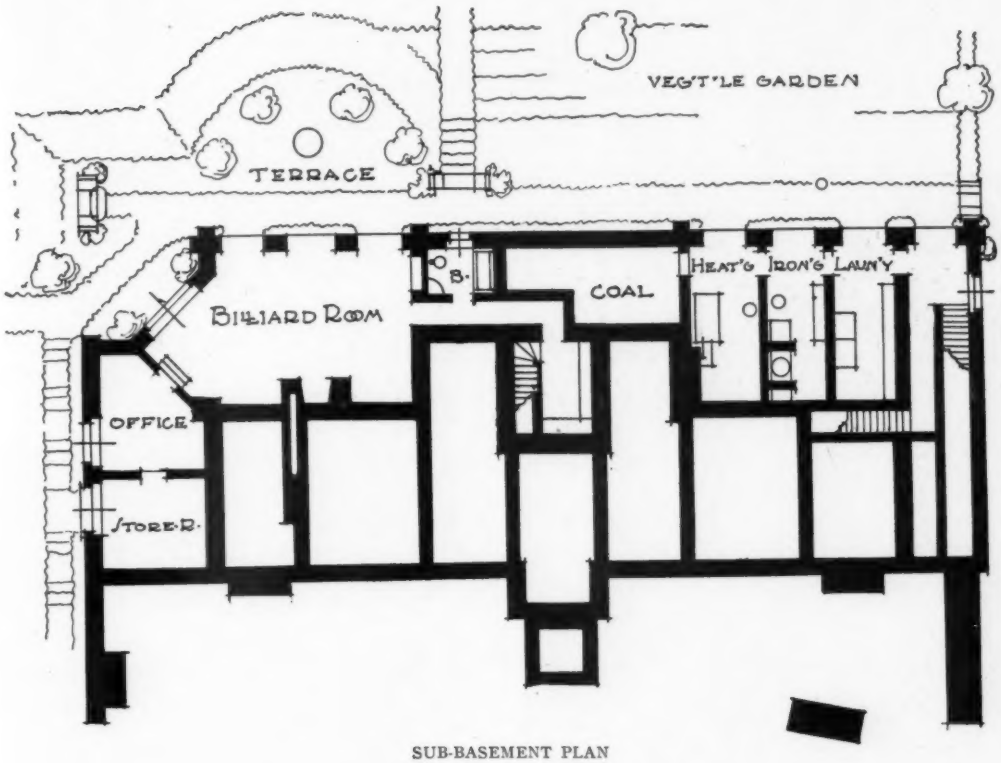
On the inside above the basement all floors and stairs are covered with marble. All walls have a four-inch marble base. Marble wainscot to the ceiling in all bath and washrooms, with built-in accessories, white steel medicine cabinet and built-in electric heaters. The heating system is low pres-



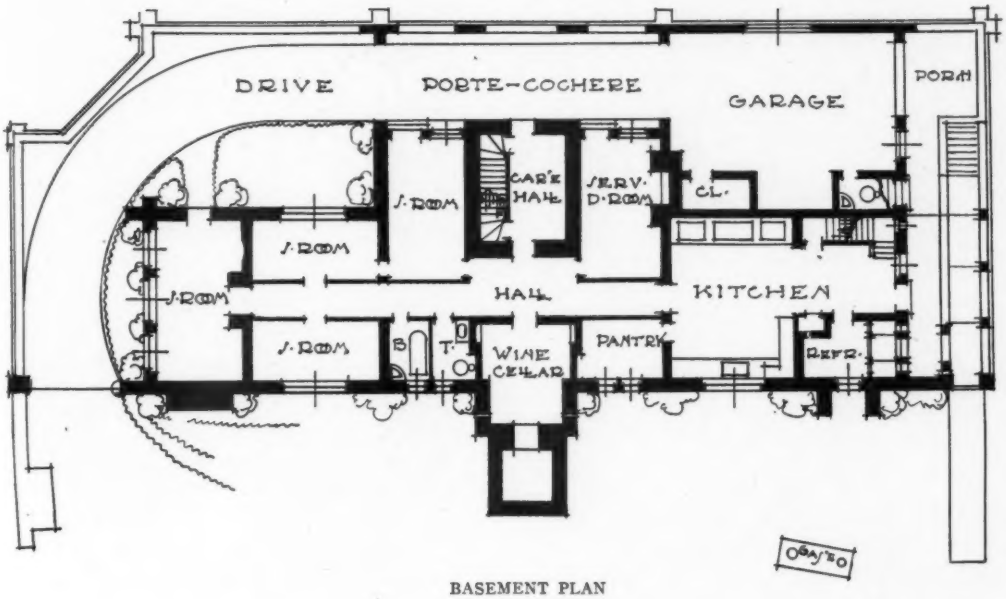
DINING-ROOM AND BREAKFAST PORCH

sure steam with low radiators to serve as seats. The hot water system is circulating from a separately heated tank. The plumbing is of the best. A vacuum cleaning system is provided with six outlets.

The electric wiring is in conduits for sufficient

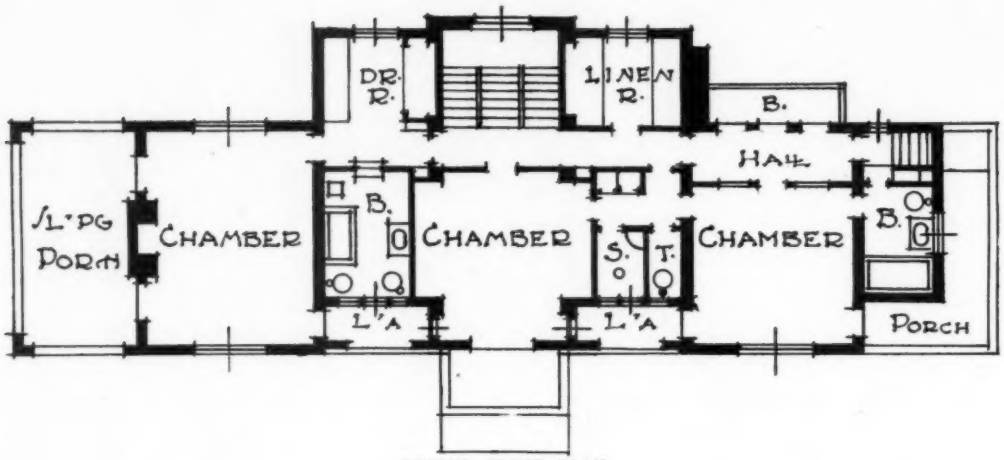


SUB-BASEMENT PLAN

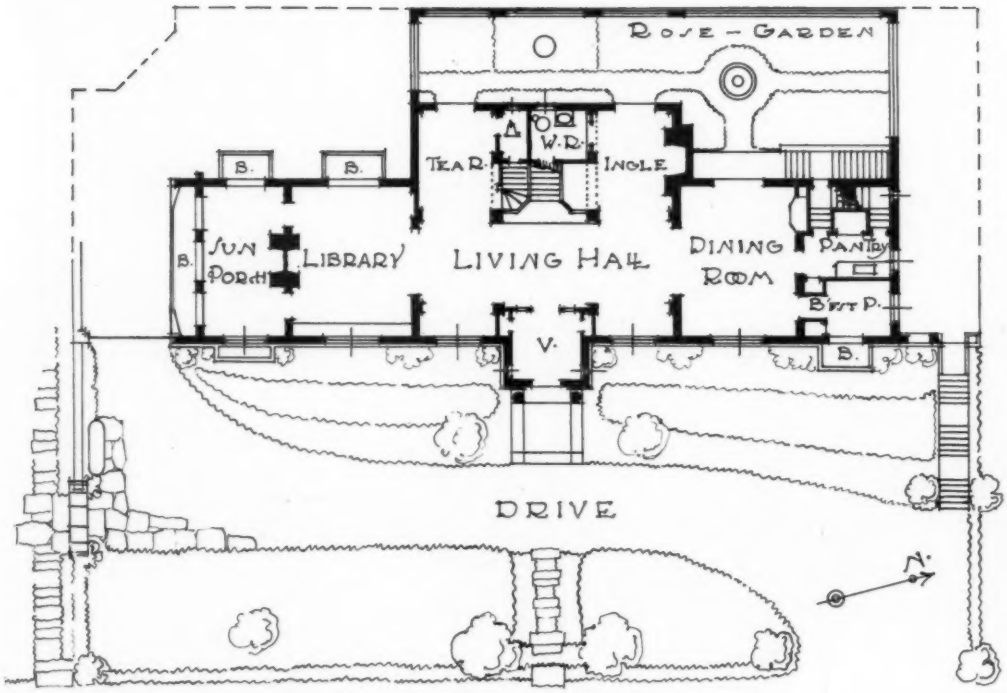


BASEMENT PLAN

HOUSE AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, NEW YORK CITY
TITUS DE BOBULA, *ARCHITECT*



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, NEW YORK CITY
TITUS DE BOBULA, *ARCHITECT*

sidelights and bare receptacles in each room. Except the basement, no ceiling lights are provided anywhere. In the walls of the living-hall four 6x14-inch openings, each containing a 100-watt nitrogen lamp and closed on both sides of the wall by lead glass sash, light up the whole floor at the turn of the switch in the vestibule.

An intercommunicating telephone with nine stations is also provided, besides the long-distance system. Bell annunciators are placed both in the butler's pantry and kitchen.

The decoration of the interior walls and the painting is extremely simple, light shades being used in all rooms.

For designing the elevations no established style was used. The half-circle arch and straight lines were allowed. Simplicity was the aim. For the ironwork the quadrifoil, for the column caps and stone carving the oakleaf and acorn was the motif.

Especial luck favored the planting. On the barren sandy-clay hillside inside of six months we had all the perennials taking root. Besides the rhododendrons, hardy azaleas, lilacs, heliotrope, hollyhock, Scotch pinks, a mint patch under the breakfast porch, dwarf junipers, asters, canterbury bells, etc., the cedar trees and arborvitae hedges and arches were the most useful and decorative. For climbers on the stone and stucco the euonymus radicans and Boston ivy proved successful. In flower boxes and terraces where a droop was desired the English ivy found its place. In the rose garden with an arbor vitae outside hedge and with dwarf box along the bluestone path 100 English standard rose trees and arches of Dorothy Perkins ramblers were in full bloom six months after the foundation was started.

On the lowest level terraces, screens of Scotch fir were planted, relieved over the paths by rambler arches.

A very satisfactory result was obtained in the speed and the planting as not one plant was lost. This is due partly to the excellence of the stock which came from a Long Island nursery, but a good deal was due to the skill of the gardeners who furnished and planted them. Seven months (which included the winter) after the survey of the plot, the greatest part of the house was ready for occupancy.

INTERIOR, METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, SHOWING A GLIMPSE OF GALLERIES AS DECORATED FOR CELEBRATION OF FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF MUSEUM'S FOUNDATION

Conference of the Interprofessional Relation

Addresses by Dr. Ebersole and Mr. Thomas R. Kimball Before the Fifty-third Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects Thursday Evening, May 6th

ADDRESS OF DR. EBERSOLE

MR. CHAIRMAN, ladies and gentlemen of the American Institute of Architects: I wish I had the gift of oratory to tell the story I am expected to tell upon this occasion. Unfortunately, while I make my living by using the mouth, it is not my own but the other fellow's mouth. (Laughter.)

I do not want to appear before you to-night representing the medical profession. I am here as a representative of the National Dental Association, a delegate selected to go to Detroit to meet with your people; but I do not want to talk to you as a physician or as a dentist or as a lawyer, for I read law almost two years and gave it up to study dentistry and medicine, because I came to know that dentistry, at that time the most lowly of all the professions, offered a greater opportunity to serve humanity than law or medicine. Therefore, I gave up the study of law and took up the study of dentistry. But dentistry then was a profession that was an object of ridicule. Dentistry occupied the position of the jack, that ungainly animal with ears waving; because at that time no one thought of a dentist without fear or without ridicule.

Medicine, on the other hand, stood for something, and I was not willing to hitch onto the dental profession alone because of the attitude that the people at large had for that profession. Therefore, to add dignity to that profession I felt it was necessary to become educated in the line of the mother profession, medicine. And on what, if you please, might be termed a go-between between the two professions, I am neither a physician in practice nor a dentist in practice, because I do not do all the things that any one of the two professions prescribes. I am a composite of the two, if you please. I spoke of the jack. Now for service in the animal creation when we wanted some kind of an animal that could stand hard labor and could serve better than any other, what did we do. We crossed the jack with the horse and we produced the mule, the most serviceable of animals. (Laughter.) Therefore, I come before you to-night as a cross between medicine as the mother and dentistry as the father, a service individual.

I want to talk to you now about service, and that is what I am here for; and I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that I consider it a great honor to come before this group of architects. It was your group who gave birth to the Interprofessional Conference, or to the idea. You are the builders of structures, and I honor you for the high ideals you have expressed.

It is true that I went to Detroit wondering what in the name of God medicine and dentistry had in common with architects and engineers. I did not know, but I had been on the floor only a few minutes until I caught a vision, and if I only had the power to inspire you people as I was inspired upon that occasion there would be no question about a successful interprofessional organization of some sort. Now I am not afraid of the record. I have not a typewritten speech to make, but I have here simply a few memoranda to keep me from wandering too far. At the meeting in Detroit high ideals were expressed.

WHY do we need an interprofessional organization? Every one here has called attention to the fact that this is the age of industrialism. I hope I am not wrong, but I have come to feel that this is no longer a government of the people, for the people and by the people. I may not get it right, but I have come to feel and I think you have come to feel that it is a government of organized interests. When I came into professional life professionalism stood for something. The professional man and the professional woman stood for something in the community. Well, they do to-day to a certain extent. But, ladies and gentlemen, you do not stand where you did twenty years ago or ten years ago. Professional life in this country has been subsidized. What is the status of affairs to-day? On the one side there is capital, industry, highly organized, at the top, struggling for the almighty dollar and getting it, too. On the other side is labor, highly organized, underneath, working for the dollar, and getting it, too. (Laughter.) What is the consequence? Those two great millstones, capital above and labor below, are grinding the grist of the common people between them, grinding out the dollars. Why is it that there is no one to-day to speak for the common people? When you call a conference, when you appoint a commission in this country, either by the national, state or municipal government, what is the first thing they consider?

The influence of organized labor, the influence of organized capital. And well they should. But who represents the great mass of people? Bring it right to Washington. At the recent round table conference when the President appointed a commission to represent first capital, second labor, and third the public, and when he came to the people to represent the public, what did he do? What was he compelled to do. He appointed Judge Gary, the head of one of the greatest organizations in this country, to represent the great American public. He appointed John D. Rockefeller, Jr., heir to the greatest fortune known, both of them admirable men, but both of them representing dollars. Was there a professional man or a professional woman at that round table conference, a man or woman who represented high ideals in professionalism? Now why am I talking to you tonight? Things have reached a place in this country where something must be done. It cannot go on as it is. It will not go on as it is. Somebody has got to sit in and help labor and capital solve the problems, and not solve them in the interest of capital and the interest of labor alone, but solve them in the interest of mankind in general. (Applause.)

Now, Mr. Chairman, I know of no group of people better qualified to sit in and help solve these problems than the brains, the intellect of this country, the professional men and women, acting and working along the lines and along the ideals set forth by your Interprofessional Conference in Detroit. What do we stand for? As declared upon that occasion by your president, Mr. Kimball, we stand first for service to all mankind; second, for service to our clients or our patients; and third, as he expressed it, for a return to the individuals supplying that service. I wish to add another and make it third; first, service to all mankind; second, service to the client or the patient; third, service to the professions to which you belong; and fourth, a return to the individuals supplying the service. With ideals of that kind, ladies and gentlemen, with a declaration for service to all mankind, I know of no group of people anywhere on earth better qualified to sit in and work for the common good. Will they trust us? Yes, when they come to know that for which we stand.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I do not believe in whipping the devil around the stump. I believe in just reaching over and whacking him on the head and putting him out of commission, and then going along and attending to your business. So I am going to come down to practical things.

LET us see what the professions stand for in the community at the present time. I am going to talk dollars and cents, Mr. Chairman, a tabooed question in professionalism. But let us see where we stand today. Coming down on the train I had the pleasure of the company of one of our prominent architects from Cleveland and I told him that professional people did not stand for what they did some years ago, and he took exception to what I said. Let us see. In Cleveland the non-English speaking scrubwomen are receiving more money per day for their services than 90 per cent of our school teachers, the people who are acting as the second fathers and second mothers to our boys and girls in this country. A condition has arisen in the teaching profession and the point has been reached where that profession has found it necessary to join a union in order to command a living compensation. The plumbers are earning more per day than 95 per cent of the ministers in this country and the bricklayers have more clean cold cash in their pockets at the end of the day than 70 per cent. of the lawyers. Carpenters are earning more to-day than 85 per cent. of the physicians. You do not believe that? Well let us see. What is the carpenter's overhead? When you have paid the overhead of the professional man or the professional woman, when they have paid their high office rent, when they have purchased their equipment—and do not forget that these men and women have spent from three to four or five years training their intellects for service, and in the procuring of this training they have spent money that it has taken years to earn, either before or after they have received their education. Add to this the good clothes they must wear. After this the expenses that your architects are under, and then tell me what your professionalism stands for today. What do you measure it by, their worth and their value? What are the people of this country measuring them by? By dollars and cents, because that is the only thing that they recognize—money! Where do you architects stand? I am going to try to tell you. You know I am not an architect, but I spent part of the morning and part of the afternoon circulating around among you to get your psychology. You know it is a good idea to study your audience once in a while and find out what you are up against; and if I do not state things correctly, I want you to try to correct me. But look here, what is your minimum fee or commission as established by your association here? Somebody says 6 per cent is the minimum. Now, ladies and gentlemen, what does the contractor get for his services? Do your clients object to paying 10 per cent, 15 per cent sometimes, and sometimes 20 per cent to the contractor? Do they object? But who ever heard of a client deliberately offering you more than your minimum fee without a kick? (Laughter.) Where do you stand? And whose fault is it? It is not

the fault of your clients. It is not the fault of the contractor. It is your own fault. Many of you are afraid to ask for the kind of a fee you should receive.

Now let us see the position of the two groups if you will. Who should have the fee, the architect who designs and plans and supervises the structure, or the contractor who some years ago used to supply a little capital to carry the thing over the initial stages until you got what you called the first estimate. That was years ago. Today your cost-plus proposition does not require the contractor to put up a damned dollar. (Applause.) And I say "damned" as a Presbyterian elder, that means the strongest kind of profanity. (Laughter.) More than that. The 10 per cent. that your contractor receives means more profit straight through, while your little 6 per cent means what? Every assistant and supervisor that the contractor employs, every man in any capacity is figured in on the cost-plus. (Laughter.) And the higher the salary paid to the assistant the greater the cost, and the greater the net profit to the contractor; while with you people, you pay for an office maintained with dignity. In order to do the big things worth while you must have a group of assistants who command high fees. You must have an office and equipment. You have got to have your draftsmen, your superintendents, and all of these people, and who pays them? You pay them out of your little 6 per cent or 10 per cent if you are lucky enough to get it. Now where do you stand? I am simply applying these principles to your profession, because I touch you where you live. What is true of your profession is true of my profession. It is true of all professions. We are afraid to go out and ask for that thing which is our just due. And how are we going to get it? Come to Cleveland if you will. We have I believe some fifty architects in the local chapter. What can they do, when they go to talk to the public? What can they do when they go to talk to our municipal people, the municipal government? Practically nothing alone. Now just a word and I must close. I notice the Chairman holding up his watch, and that means shut off. I am a hard fellow to shut up. I am mulish. (Laughter.) The one solution for this evil—and I got this inspiration from your post-war committee—the one solution is the getting together of all professions working first in the interest of all mankind.

NOW what is the first thing necessary? It is to educate the people to understand the value as well as the meaning of professionalism, of professional life. That is the first thing. Now what can you do for all mankind? If you stand for the principles set forth and stated a little while ago you can serve mankind by making your government, whether it be national, state or municipal, understand that you represent the great American public and that you have the right to represent them, and the only way you can make them understand what you mean is to get together and say to them, "We represent the hundreds of thousands of people in this country who belong to the professional group. Do you know what the politicians understand? When you go to them seeking help or seeking the correction of some fault, there are only two things that they understand, and those things are money and voting power. I am not fighting politicians, I am not fighting labor, I am not fighting capital, nor do I want anyone to fight honest capital, honest labor, or honest politicians; but I do not care a damn whether they are politicians, capitalists, or labor, they do not understand anything except organized effort, voting power; and the solution of the present problem as I see it and as I understand it is the getting together of the professional people of this country and having the people understand what they stand for, and then saying to the various groups, whether capitalists, laborites or politicians: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther."

Now what can you do for your clients? What is the second declaration. You can with co-operation with the various professions protect them against unjust legislation.

I suppose if I were to mention a plumber, you people might understand what might take place. Suppose you have a plumbing inspector who is a member of organized labor. They will put into their code rules and regulations which make it almost impossible for you to get by some things. What are you going to do to protect them against that? You can protect them against unjust work.

Now what can we do for the professions? We can improve our status, we can improve our view, we can improve our outlook. The gentleman who preceded me has told you about how little a lawyer knows of the architect and how little a dentist knows about the architect. I do not know much about them. I employed an architect once—only once. (Laughter.) The reason for that was that I only built once. I was only able to build once, because my patients had to do that for me. You know they had to pay for that, and it was only once that they were willing to pay for it. If you have anything to put through, bring it before the Inter-Professional group, thresh it out, and then go after it with a group of people backing you that is worthwhile.

NOW for the individual, and I am done. What can you do for the individual. We talk about professional, and I hope no one has higher views than I have, but you have got to recognize

the importance of the dollar. In my profession I have got to have the latest and best instruments in order to perform the highest kind of service. We have in my profession some of the best men, some of the most capable men who ignore the dollar. One of our best men, a man known internationally, is going to have a very hard time to buy himself after he dies—if you will pardon the bull—because he has not realized the value of the dollar. Now we must recognize the dollar as an instrument of service, and you have got to get at least as much as the school teachers, as much as plumbers, if you are going to demand the respect of the people in the various communities.

Just one word more. Can an Inter-Professional organization be put over? It can. Twelve years ago next July I stood before an international conference on hygiene. Your Chairman spoke of something that has been accomplished, and I am going to use this as an illustration. At that conference some of us declared that the human mouth was responsible for most of the ills and ailments of mankind from the pathogenic standpoint. We were classed as crazy both by the medical and dental professions. We were told that we were all kinds of fools. We said to the dental profession: "If you do thus and so we will prove certain things." We had some difficulty to get them to do what we asked them to do, but they came across. The National Dental Association appointed a committee. The local organizations appointed committees and subscribed funds. To make a long story short, when that professional group showed their interest, and showed it by concerted action, then we were able to go out and finance the proposition. We went from a local organization in Cleveland to the State Dental Society Meeting at Columbus and asked them for a sum of money. They voted just what we asked for, which surprised us too. We went from Cleveland to Baltimore before the Dental Manufacturers' Club and told them what we had. We told them what we wanted, and we told them we wanted $10,000, $6,000 of it in equipment and $4,000 of it in cash. They said, "You can have $15,000." I said, "No, we want just what we have asked for. If you will give it to us we will turn the world over and bring them to know and understand the value of healthy, well cared for and properly used mouths." At that time, ladies and gentlemen, how many of you knew the value of well cared for and properly used mouths? Today there is not a man or woman within the sound of my voice but what knows the importance of a well cared for mouth, and the danger of diseased teeth in the mouth. Today we have in the schools in all the cities that are worthwhile dental clinics. We have instructions going out all over the world pointing out the value of dental service. And what is the result? The dentists of this country are so busy they cannot serve their patients.

You want your architects, your lawyers, and everybody to work in a group that is serving humanity. If you have this proposition organized, there will be no trouble about financing it. If you will take action here tonight or tomorrow endorsing this Inter-Professional movement, if you will put yourselves on record, if you people here will sign cards for membership in that organization and put yourselves on record, then you can go out and get all the money you need. You can go before the professional organizations. They are willing to come in and work with you, but you architects, you people who gave birth to this thought have got to put yourselves on record, and the rest of us will follow you and work with you. God bless you. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF MR. THOMAS R. KIMBALL

MOST of you know something about me, some of you know nothing, and none of you know all. (Laughter.) I have lived my life apart. I have read very little, on account of weak eyes. What I have to offer is chiefly personal experience, and after all that is all any one has to offer that is very real. When I am engaged in a legitimate pursuit—I use the word "legitimate" advisedly—I am a practicing architect. When I am looking for recreation I am breeding game cocks. (Laughter.) I am doing it advisedly, because of all God's creatures there is nothing left that man has tampered with that is pure except a game cock. We have quite a lore, quite a history, connected with the raising of fighting chickens. The game cock is really a very dignified creature. (Laughter.) I know the record of one little black hen that was brought into prominence 72 years ago. She has had more than two million descendants. Most of them have died in the pit, and never one has turned tail. (Laughter and applause.)

The subject that we are talking about tonight has for me a certain significance. In the language of childhood I feel as though you were playing with my doll, and I am envying you. Nobody expresses my attitude toward it at all. I have no fears about it. I am not worried. I am not in a hurry. The thing that I want to see accomplished is not in danger of failure, not one particle of danger. There are a few human game cocks, and they are in the pit on this thing, and they are going to stay with heads in the right direction. (Applause.) My experience which has brought me into this particular relation is a curious one. I confess to a feeling akin to cannibalism when I met another professional man. (Laughter.) There are on the back of my neck cer-

tain hairs that always stand on end when I talk to another professional man, and the desire to bite him almost gets the better of me. (Laughter.) And the more I know him the more I want to bite him. (Laughter.) Now you must not laugh at me. I never was more serious in my life. Those who know me know that there is no harm in me whatever.

I tried to think it out all alone, out in Nebraska, why it was that all my quarrels have been with professional men? Every client I have had who was in business, who was in commerce, has treated me fairly. Every client I have quarreled with has been a professional man.

NOW in trying to solve that problem I have come to a certain position on this question, and it is a thing that has made me anxious to see us get together and try to understand one another and try to get that common language that our distinguished guests tonight have called our attention to. Do you know why I want it? I want it so we can eavesdrop and hear something about ourselves. We do not hear anything about ourselves now—not because we do not try to eavesdrop—but because we do not understand what is being said, thought and felt about us. If we did, we would learn something. I want us to get together. I am not in a particle of a hurry. I live out in an agricultural country. Out there we never begin by what they call constructive effort. We burn the weeds off first, and get a clearing, and in that way we get a chance to work with the real seed. We prepare the garden. When I came away from the professional conference in Detroit I had some notes that I made in the discussions there to the effect that we were going away to prepare the garden. I have attended several local conferences and I do not find that the others are trying to prepare the garden. They are trying to get a result. You cannot do that until you have burned off the weeds. I want us to go slow. I do not want us to hurry. I do not want us to worry about this thing. It is so important that it cannot fail; and if it should fail what does it matter? If it fails, nothing matters to professional men. We talk about dealing with professional organizations. Do not think about it any more. It would be all right if they were professional organizations, but they are not. They are commercial. They would not exist if they were not. But in every one of them there are a few professional people. Those are the people I want to see gathered together into this new organization. Those are the people I want to have speaking a common language. Those are the people I want to have know one another and learn to realize what they have got in this world outside of their own little bailiwicks. That is all I want in this thing. The rest will do itself. Now do not let us worry about it, do not let us be in a hurry.

I WENT before the Dental Association, out in Nebraska, and I find that as a class they come nearer being professional people than any other class we have. I have been before almost all of them. The dentists have set the one great professional example that has been given to the world. In the face of the danger of ruining their own practice they have started preventive dentistry. If it succeeds, they go out of business. There is the most inspiring example I have met in any professional connection. Now Dr. Ebersole represents dentistry. He has set us a beautiful example of gathering money among the dentists. The dentists are there with the money in their hands wanting to come into this thing. They are waiting their chance to come in. They have not got to have any time wasted on them at all. Every live, wideawake dentist in the United States will be a member tomorrow if you ask him. I am not worried about them. I am worried about the architects. I have been worried ever since I began to know them. (Laughter.) Are they professional? I think not. I wish I thought they were. I am taking advantage of an opportunity here tonight, because I may not get another. (Laughter.) I should like the architects to know exactly what I think about them. I love them all. There is no question about that. They do not stir up the hate in me that the other professions do. (Laughter.) I do not want to bite them, but I have very little respect for their professionalism. I believe they are good material and if we burn off the weeds we will get a crop, but I do not think we ought to be in a hurry.

Now my little experience with this thing is summed up in a word. After the Interprofessional Conference I waited for material to work with. It did not come. It was no one's fault. It could not be done. I waited for some big fine, ringing, sonorous names connected with the other professions. They did come. I could wait. I have been out among our professional people in Nebraska, and I have not been turned down, and it is only a matter of time when every professional man in the State of Nebraska who is asked to come into this thing will come in on a moment's notice, and I know the other States will. I have no worry about it. I am in no hurry; but I do not want to gather anything that is spurious. I want the professional men, I want the men who think in the way we have been talked to tonight. I want the spirit that has been described here tonight to go into the group that we gather together. I thank you. (Applause.)

EDITORIAL

The Supreme Position of the Institute

One thing the fifty-third annual convention of the Institute demonstrated above all others, was the need for reorganization. The creation of an Institute that would be representative of the entire profession, that might claim without fear of successful challenge that it was the dominating and controlling force in every phase of building operation in the United States. To prove the presence of this sentiment and clearly to show the disposition of architects not allied with the Institute, of draftsmen and of craftsmen, one only has to quote from the stenographic reports of the three days' meetings.

For example, William J. Haggerty, a representative of the Bricklayers' Union of Philadelphia, said in the course of an interesting address during the third day's session (presented in full on another page):

"I feel sure, as some of my colleagues do, that if the American Institute of Architects would take its proper place and be the guiding hand of all the building craftsmen, from the common laborer up to the completion of the building, if the architect would take his place as the leader, which he really is, instead of apparently staying aloof and having everyone looking up to him, as we see it, greater results could be obtained, because without a guiding hand, someone to teach us, we naturally drift into a powerful organization that does not understand the rest of our fellow men and wants to run right over them. We have no desire to do that. We want to learn, and we want educated, intelligent men to be our leaders, whether they belong to our respective organizations or not."

Thus speaks organized labor. Will anyone who heard Mr. Haggerty's address doubt that he spoke with knowledge and authority?

The question of the well-defined condition of unrest in the various organizations of draftsmen, culminating in some sections of the country in a willingness to become unionized under the American Federation of Labor, was freely debated. Without exception, there could be found in the remarks of every speaker, either directly stated or implied, that the responsibility rested with the Institute. That it had ceased to exercise the paternal attitude toward these organizations as was its right to do. Said Mr. William B. Ittner, of St. Louis:

"I have often felt more or less guilty by reason of the fact that I am myself not in closer touch with my draftsmen. I have often felt that one of the great needs of the American Institute of Architects was closer touch with their students. I have often wished that there was some method by which this body could be intimately connected with the student draftsmen, whereby this body could take under its wing, as it were, the man who is to become the future architect, watch his career, and give him every help that we could train him for the greater service which he is to render when he actually enters professional work."

As to that large majority of the profession of architecture not connected with the Institute, nor under the present organization ever likely to be, the debate on State Societies on the morning of the second day clearly indicates the willingness of these unaffiliated men to acknowledge the governing right of the Institute provided the Institute would officially acknowledge that they existed. Said Mr. Wilson, of Montana, attending the convention by invitation as a representative of the Montana State Society:

"We look to the Institute as the guiding star in all our deliberations. Most of us abide by the ethics of the Institute. * * * If we can have representation, if we can get together and talk these things over, it will do more towards educating the public and making better architecture known and appreciated in Montana."

Mr. Malcolmson of the Michigan State Society, during the course of a witty speech, said:

"I may say that the Michigan Society yields to nobody in its regard for the American Institute of Architects; we look upon this body as being the central body for the propagation of architectural truth, so to speak. We look upon it, with its traditions and its history, to be something more than revered, to be followed and treasured, and we would like to come to you and get your counsel and your advice and your instructions, if you please. We come here not in a spirit of combat, but in a spirit of service."

Again quoted, and this time from the remarks of Mr. Loth of the New York State Society, we find the same willingness to acknowledge the supreme

right to control on the part of the Institute. Mr. Loth said, in part:

"The American Institute of Architects, since 1858 has been a standard for everyone practicing architecture in the country and looked up to, but it has been difficult to get the majority of practitioners into the Institute. I can remember way back many years when several men like myself, then young, discussed the question as to whether we should go into the Institute or not, and we decided we would not. I think now, of course, I made a mistake at that time. Now how can the great mass of practitioners be elevated just one little peg higher up? How can it be done? I believe that it is through the medium of State associations."

Organized labor, draftsmen, the unaffiliated members of the profession, all willing to acknowledge the supreme right of the Institute, why should there be hesitancy in proceeding without delay in the preliminaries of such an organization. Why should the Institute defer until another year what it could with much approval from all concerned at once set afoot.

There is a certain *dolce far niente* in this lethargic, postponing policy. *Manana* may be a good expression for our Mexican neighbors as an excuse for postponing activities, but in these energetic days it means procrastination which, now, more than ever is the thief of time.

"Frozen Credits"

The great problem in existing conditions of financial operations is the thawing out or releasing of so-called frozen credits. Official Washington has at last awakened to the realization that scarcity of money and the attendant high interest rates are largely due to the fact that enormous sums are at present locked up in loans on hoarded stocks of merchandise. As this hoarding is to produce a fictitious condition of scarcity and high prices, it is now proposed to release this large amount of money by calling in, wherever possible, such loans as have matured.

In the past, it has been the custom in order to force the payment of loans on hoarded stocks, to sharply advance interest rates. This method has little if any effect on this to-day's large class of profiteers and such action has only served to increase costs of the commodities when finally placed on the market. Higher interest rates, as *The Sun and New York Herald*, in a recent financial article has aptly stated, are "only one jump ahead of higher prices for these hoarded commodities and so the incentive for hoarding is augmented."

If the banks, as threatened, pursue a policy of smoking out these frozen credits, the profiteer will be compelled to turn the hoarded goods onto the market and lower prices will at once occur. Having by these very logical means relieved a condition which should have had this drastic treatment sometime ago, large and available sums of money will be released for use in directions where there is now crying need for financial aid. Legitimate enterprises, and more particularly building operations, will be able to proceed and we may with reason expect an early return to more normal conditions.

WHAT we need to make sure at this time is that the release of these frozen credits in one direction is not followed, owing to the lure of high interest rates, by the diversion of the money as loans on other hoarded commodities. The profiteer having been once smoked out and obliged to distribute his stocks, should find it impossible again to so control the necessities of life or longer to maintain abnormally higher prices.

Here is opportunity for the Federal Reserve Banks to exercise careful watch over these matters of credits. If the authorities in Washington continue to exercise the vigilance that now seems to be a part of official action, we may hope to see money more easily obtainable, cheaper in rate, and we may enjoy the resumption of many essential industries so long retarded by unscrupulous profiteers who have been aided by the tendency of banks to loan to the highest bidder irrespective of the influence of such loans upon the general good.

It is probable that the possibility of Government action has largely influenced the price-cutting that has occurred in all the large cities of the country. Cuts of up to fifty per cent have been made in order to encourage an apathetic buying public which has been waiting in the hope of a return to normal conditions. The logical method to effect a return to normal conditions would be in increased production. As long as large sums are frozen in loans on hoarded stock we shall never be able to resume production—particularly in our building operations—with an activity that will carry with it the concurrent factor of lower prices.

The Debate on the Relations of the Architect to Client, Draftsman and Builder During the Third Day's Proceedings of the Fifty-third Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects

FOLLOWING a most interesting meeting of the preceding evening, discussing the interprofessional relation, a detailed account of which will be found on another page, the morning session of the third day was taken up with a most interesting and very instructive debate and discussion of the relations of the architect to client, draftsman and builder.

We earnestly urge our readers to carefully study this debate. The topic is one of the most serious importance. Not alone for the reason that it vitally affects the future practice of architecture, but also because it is so interwoven with the question as affecting architectural education, the proper status of the student draftsman and the ultimate growth of the Institute to a truly representative body in numbers.

In opening the discussion Mr. Emil Lorch, of Michigan, asked to address the Convention with regard to the status of the architectural draftsman. He said:

Through an accident, I got into the building of the American Federation of Labor. They have a building here, a six or seven-story building. I was looking for the Federated Engineering Council. Now, it is my impression that the trouble with the architectural draftsmen does not begin with them so much as it does with the engineering and contractors' draftsmen. The architectural draftsmen, as a whole, are of a higher order than some other groups of draftsmen in that larger mass of which they would form probably about 5 per cent, so far as it can be roughly estimated; and I should like to suggest that the problem of the draftsman be studied again in conjunction with that of the engineering draftsman, and by reference then to the Engineering Council. I think the Engineering Council will presently be just as much concerned with what is going on among their draftsmen as we are with ours. We had an illustration of that in Detroit, where the influence of these other draftsmen led to a movement to organize a union among the architectural draftsmen. By dint of very careful handling that was deflected, and an architectural club was organized where the better draftsmen are holding the positions.

Mr. Ernest J. Russell, of St. Louis: Mr. President, I should like to make this statement, which has a bearing upon the remarks that have just been made:

The joint committee of architects and engineers took up in a tentative way this same subject at its meeting on Tuesday of this week, and decided unanimously to recommend to the Engineering Council that a committee be appointed to consider this particular subject so far as the engineers were concerned. That being the case, it might be well for the American Institute of Architects to co-operate nationally with the engineers, who are just as vitally interested in this particular subjct as are the architects.

Mr. Albert Kelsey, of Philadelphia: Mr. President, this question of the relationship of the draftsman to his employer, and also more particularly, perhaps, the relationship of the students in our thirty-eight universities and colleges to their future employes, it seems to me is one of very vital importance to the existence of the profession itself as a profession and as an art. Of course, industrial and economic conditions have forced us in this Convention to regard conditions in a post-war reconstructive manner, and we have been forced—I do not criticize at all—to regard things in the condition that we find the world at the present moment; but architecture from time immemorial has been something a little apart from these sordid bread-and-butter problems.

Now, the draftsmen, and especially the hundreds and hundreds of students who are being graduated from our thirty-eight colleges and universities where architecture is taught, sometimes start out with a little glimmer of idealism. For a moment—I am not going to digress very far—I wish to digress, and to allude to the meeting me had last night.

General Ansell, in his very forceful address, toward the end casually, superficially, and without conviction, alluded to Ruskin. It was a decorative touch, and was a graceful gesture. I do not think it was anything more; but it was that touch of idealism that I think we ought to keep in mind, and it seems to me that we ought to think now and then of the great moral leaders of the world in the past, especially in times like these, and try to keep their torch burning.

I have not seen a line of Ruskin, as far as I know, for months, certainly not within the last few weeks; but, if I can quote correctly, Ruskin said:

"Good taste is a moral quality. Tell me what a man likes, and I will tell you what he is."

Now, that is the attitude of mind of the keen student. Only a few days ago a former draftsman of mine, who has not been in my employ for two or three years, came to me and told me he was up against it. He said: "I love architecture. The only trouble with architecture is, it is too damned interesting." Then he went on, and he told me his family troubles, that he could not make enough to make both ends meet, and he thought he would have to give it up, and he was very, very sad about it. Now, it seems to me that we have reached a point where it is our duty to point out to these young men that if they are going to stick to architecture they have got a hard row to hoe, and they have got to be more or less contented with the joy of working; and it seems to me that this Convention and we as employers do not sufficiently warn the student as to what he is up against.

There are a great many who can afford to go into architecture and pour out their hearts on their work, who are not entirely dependent upon their salaries; but I do think that we ought to cease this constant economic discussion long enough to look at the other side of the problem. Somehow or other, this Convention has reminded me of something that took place at the conference at San Remo two weeks ago. I have not been in that quaint old town for over thirty years, and doubtless it has been very much improved and enlarged and modernized, but I have a feeling that it has lost some of its old sturdy character.

Only five years ago the main street of Fiume was known as the Corso Guillermo Seconda. Then a great burst of enthusiasm and change of heart took place, and they took down the signs, and they named it the Corso Wilson; and then only the other day there was another change of heart, and they changed their same old street to the Via Fiume.

It seems to me that this volatile process is injurious, certainly to art, and that we as architects, striving to make our cities not only more practical but more of an inspiration to the people, ought now and then to hark back to the old ideals, and that the Institute itself should remember some of the very great men we have produced who, in spite of "hell and high water," stuck up for their ideals. (Great applause.)

Mr. Lorch: I forgot to say before that over in the building of the American Federation of Labor I found an office, a suite of rooms, which is the headquarters of the National Organization of Architectural and Engineering Draftsmen. I met the secretary, and he said he would like the privilege of coming before this organization. I merely want to transmit his wish to you. It would probably be worth while for some committee, before this organization leaves Washington, to investigate the situation at first hand right here in Washington.

Mr. Henry K. Holsman, of Chicago: Mr. President, referring to the report of the Post-War Committee and the work of that committee on this subject, I should like to call attention to what some of the chapters in the country are doing in the matter of the relation of architects to draftsmen. The San Francisco Architectural Club sent in an interesting report as to how the architects in San Francisco are caring for the welfare of the draftsmen. The Illinois chapter feels that it is very important that the chapters throughout the country should take an interest in the draftsmen's organizations, and I should like to hear from San Francisco about the way they are working with the draftsmen's organizations.

Mr. William B. Ittner, of St. Louis: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I think it was quite evident to those who attended the interprofessional meeting last evening that a great many of our difficulties are due to the fact that we are not acquainted with our brothers in the professions—all good professions. I think perhaps some of our difficulties, or supposed difficulties, with respect to our employes, are perhaps due to the same causes. I have often felt more or less guilty by reason of the fact that I am myself not in closer touch with my draftsmen. I have often felt that one of the great needs of the American Institute of Architects was a closer touch with their students. I have often wished that there was some method by which this body could be intimately connected with the student draftsmen, whereby this body could take under its wing, as it were, the man who is to become the future architect, watch his career, and give him every help that we could to train him for the greater service which he is to render when he actually enters professional work.

I like the suggestion of Mr. Lorch of having some one here who represents the National Federation of Labor, and I believe that we are fortunate this morning in having such a representative. Yesterday, at the Lincoln Memorial, Mr. Boyd introduced me to a representative of labor in Philadelphia who is actually co-operating with the profession for the advancement of his craft. I think Mr. Boyd has the gentleman present, and, if so, I should like very much to hear from him. (Applause.)

Mr. D. K. Boyd, of Philadelphia: Mr. President and fellow-members of the profession of architecture:

You heard in the report of the Post-War Committee about a little activity—little at the beginning—which has been started in Philadelphia between the men who work on the buildings and certain individual architects. Unfortunately the movement is not a chapter movement. I hope that it will become a chapter movement in Philadelphia, and I am sure it will when the matter is fully understood, and that it will become a chapter movement in every State in the country, to the end that the men who initiate the designs for buildings will come in close contact with the men who actually execute those drawings.

For about four years I have been trying to get the Philadelphia chapter to organize all of the forces in the city of Philadelphia which have to do with the sheltering of humanity. For two years I have made myself unpopular with some of the officers of the Institute in trying to drive across the idea, as I saw it, that the architects were the leaders in the entire realm concerned with the sheltering of humanity. Nothing having happened in Philadelphia along those lines for all that time, I asked the Allied Building Trades Council, representing nineteen labor unions, if I could not come before them. I did what I very often do—butted right in—and I gave them a talk. I said something like this: That I thought the time had come when the men who executed the work that we architects initiate should come in closer contact with us, and that if all of the organizations of workmen, builders, and architects, officially and otherwise, would not co-operate, let us see if we could not get together individually; and speaking to them as man to man I said that I thought the time had come in the labor-union movement when the discussion of the wage-scale and of the hours should cease, and when those men owed it to themselves to consider only taking more interest in their work, improving the character of work done, and making it as effective as possible.

I will not say what else I said, but I left the meeting—that was several months ago—and immediately I began to receive letters and telephone calls, and finally a visit from a committee of the Bricklayers' Union of Philadelphia. This committee said it had been formed as a result of this little talk. They came to see if the architects were in earnest in trying to help the laboring man to take more interest in his work, to help him to do better work, and above all to interpret the ideals and aims of the architect. That so appealed to me that I asked Mr. Zantzinger, chairman of the Educational Committee of the Institute, Mr. John Bright, chairman of the Committee on Community Planning; Mr. Medary, whom you all know, and who has been very active in it; Mr. Horace Wells Sellers, who was the acting regional director of the Post-War Committee, and Mr. Abell, my partner, who is not a member of the Institute, and they all went with me up to a conference with the Bricklayers that has resulted in so many things that I hope you will allow me to ask you to hear what Mr. Hagerty has to say about it. He is one of the members of the Educational Committee of the Bricklayers' Union of Philadelphia. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM J. HAGERTY

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BRICKLAYERS' UNION OF PHILADELPHIA, AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COUNCIL OF ASSOCIATED BUILDING TRADES.

MR. PRESIDENT, Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Institute of Architects: I wish to extend to you greetings from the Council of Associated Building Trades of Philadelphia, and the Bricklayers in particular, expressing the hope that from your deliberations here constructive legislation will come forth to better not only your own particular profession but the man who follows along and executes your planning.

It is true that we have been for a considerable number of years afraid of the architect. We have always seemed to think that he was something far above us, and could not be reached; but after attending your Convention for two or three days, and the little social intercourse that I have had with you, I have come to feel that you are just as democratic as the man is who meets in his little labor union, trying to solve some of his little problems. (Applause.)

Mr. Boyd, a member of your Institute, who has been very active in the city of Philadelphia in his efforts to bring about a better understanding and to present the subject in a better light to the labor unions and to the public, has done such a wonderful amount of good that it is spreading all over the city of Philadelphia. We heard Mr. Boyd speak at the Council of Associated Building Trades one night; and, being a young man who tries to be progressive and to follow the interests of the men whom I represent, I had a committee appointed to call upon Mr. Boyd to see whether he was sincere in the remarks that he had made at that meeting. Our natural conclusion at that meeting, naturally being a suspicious lot of fellows, was: "Well, here is another politician who is trying to further his own interests" (laughter); but after appointing a committee and calling upon Mr. Boyd we learned that Mr. Boyd was very sincere, and we asked Mr. Boyd for his assistance and co-operation in trying to educate our members up to a higher standard. We found, after an investigation, that 90 per cent of the bricklayers who belonged to the union—and there are approximately two thousand in Philadelphia—did not know how to read a plan, did not know one symbol from another, nor what it meant, and we immediately started a class to educate our men; and I think we gave Mr. Boyd's partner, Mr. Abell, more work than he thought he was really going to have, because we finished up with a class of two hundred. (Applause.)

After I found out what good Mr. Boyd had done, and the other architects and the other speakers whom Mr. Boyd brings to our meetings every Monday night, I immediately took three boys under my wing and educated them myself. We now give our building out to nine different unions who are teaching their members how to read plans and how to construct work more properly without being directed by one man over a considerable force which he could not handle. Our aim and object is, if I may say so, now, to have every bricklayer, and if possible every building trades craftsman in the city of Philadelphia, as good an architect as we can make him. (Laughter and applause.)

After a little experience that I may tell you about, we were always under the impression that our employers and the architects thought that the more illiterate a workingman is, the better workingman he is; but after taking two or three boys under my wing and educating them myself, sending them to school and watching over them, I find that they are four of the best men in the city of Philadelphia to-day. They are only twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six years of age, and they are now superintendents for contractors (applause), which goes to prove that the more opportunities a workingman has of being educated, the greater productive factor he is, and a cleaner and better citizen of the United States. (Applause.) We have come to the conclusion that the only really logical and sane course to take to kill radicalism, socialism and bolshevism is to educate the workingman. (Great applause.)

I feel sure, as some of my colleagues do, that if the American Institute of Architects would take its proper place and be the guiding hand of all the building craftsmen, from the common laborer up to the completion of the building, if the architect would take his place as the leader, which he really is, instead of apparently staying aloof and having everyone looking up to him, as we see it, greater results could be obtained, because without a guiding hand, someone to teach us, we naturally drift into a powerful organization that does not understand the rest of our fellow men and wants to run right over them. We have no desire to do that. We want to learn, and we want educated, intelligent men to be our leaders, whether they belong to our respective organizations or not.

You can readily see that the representation of the Institute upon the Jurisdictional Board of Awards has done a wonderful amount of good in the building world. In fact, you cannot at this time conceive what an amount of good it has done. You all know that from 50 to 60 per cent of strikes are caused by jurisdictional disputes; and if we have some one to say: "You cannot do this," as this jurisdictional board has already done, it minimizes the amount of trouble in the building world; and I should like to see that continued and fathered by this Institute, so as to lessen the amount of trouble that may be. While I realize that at this time there probably cannot be any direct co-operation, unless along educational lines, for the Institute to be a father, as it were, over the building trades, I feel sure that if the local chapters or the city chapters would take an interest as the Philadelphia chapter is doing in the city of Philadelphia, great results would come forth from their activities.

Mr. Boyd, I may say, now has the absolute confidence of sixty thousand building-trades men in the city of Philadelphia. (Great applause.) He can do more, I believe, than any other man that does not belong to organized labor. He can go into their meetings and sit down and listen to their discussions. He is invited, and they are looking to him and to the local chapter to be the one guiding hand in the city of Philadelphia to teach and educate the workmen, and it is something they certainly do need. I thank you. (Great applause, the members rising.)

Mr. Frederic Biggin, of Alabama: Mr. President, for some years I have been interested in gathering the experiences of our agricultural college graduates after they have had years of training in the offices. I regret to say that frequently—in fact, in the majority of cases—it seems to be well expressed in those words of Solomon: "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity and vexation of spirit."

While serving as architect in a great construction arm of the War Department during the war, I was struck with the prevalence of this frame of mind on the part of the hundreds of draftsmen there. A very large proportion, rather to my surprise, was composed of graduates of the foremost architectural schools—Harvard, Columbia, Cornell—and the technical schools, such as Carnegie Tech and Boston Tech and our own Alabama Polytechnic; and yet in almost every instance the gist of their experience was: "I am sick of the whole business." Now that is fundamentally wrong.

Only last evening I spent the time with a former graduate of my own institution, whom I recollect as a most enthusiastic, hard-working student, and the experience he expressed was: "I hate it all. I love architecture, but I hate my experience as an architectural draftsman, a member of office forces."

Now, what is wrong? It is not so easy to tell in all details; but some things are so clear that they stand out in letters of fire.

One is that the average draftsman—and I can remember my own young draftsman days in Philadelphia—works night and day, enthusiastically, very often steadily, on the

development of some scheme, and he never sees even the foundation stone laid or the completed building unless he makes a special expedition to it after it is done. He has no connection with it during the process of construction. It is true that wages and salaries are better now. In past days, that was a stumbling-block. The draftsman's income was not sufficient to allow him to live like a gentleman, to marry, and to do his full duty as a citizen. But there is another point that I believe we of the American Institute of Architects have neglected, and that is that the draftsman ought to feel himself in some sort a part of the great movement of architectural development, as represented by the American Institute of Architects.

In this connection, let me say that we are missing a great opportunity in that line in the colleges. Every architectural college of high grade, at least, has what is known as the architectural association, a voluntary organization of the fellows for the purposes for which we are met here—to advance themselves in the profession, to promote good fellowship—and the discussions and papers that are presented at these association meetings are frequently of a very high order. The meetings are enthusiastic. Such bodies give that esprit de corps that means so much for a course in architecture; and if you want to see how students of architecture can work, you ought to come up to our big drafting room at ten or eleven o'clock at night, when other students, perhaps, have finished their work and are just enjoying themselves. Our fellows are working and developing their designing problems, not because they have to; it is all extra time, thrown in.

At present, however, there is no way provided to bring those boys, after they graduate from college, under the influence of the Institute. At the time when they are struggling as draftsmen, perhaps, to make ends meet and acquire further training, or as young architects to get jobs and keep the wolf from the door, the most impressionable time, they are not affiliated with the Institute, nor have they any chance to be. I should like to see something done to connect the office draftsman with the Institute, and something done to affiliate with the Institute these strong architectural associations of students who are going shortly to be in practice as architects.

The electrical engineers in their institute, and the mechanical engineers in theirs, have solved this problem. They have junior chapters, as it were, at their colleges. They are not full members; they do not expect to be recognized as such; but they have connection with the parent body, and after graduation they just as naturally drift into it as our graduates at present do not. Many, I believe, the majority, of architectural graduates are now lost to the Institute, at least for a long term of years. That is all wrong. To my mind, they should come as naturally through connections established for the purpose by us, into this body of ours as a boy reaching his majority becomes a citizen and a voter. (Applause.)

The Secretary: The Secretary would like very much to call attention to what seems to him to be at least perhaps to a certain extent a misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Biggin in regard to the possibilities of the present Institute organization—not necessarily the way the present possibilities are carried out by the chapters, but the possibilities of the situation. That very thought of the need of affiliating the students with the Institute body as early as possible has been in the minds of the Board of Directors for a long while, and underlay the construction of the standard chapter by-laws, and a special provision was included to cover it. It has been felt that until a man was a full member of the Institute, with all that that implied in his standing and position in the profession, he ought not to be privileged to use the name of the Institute, because that has been found in chapters in the past to make it easy for a man to get substantially all the benefits of the name and the association and then stay there regardless, really, of his progress in the ranks. So, with that in mind, the following clause was incorporated in the standard chapter by-laws:

After stating the details of the associateship class, in which a member may only stay for three years before becoming a full member of the Institute, it is stated that—

"Chapters may also, for co-operation or to provide a recruiting ground, affiliate with themselves other groups or organizations of architects, draftsmen, sculptors, craftsmen, students, etc., who shall, however, have no connection with the Institute nor voice in chapter or Institute affairs, nor any right to use the name 'American Institute of Architects.'"

In other words, they are an affiliated organization, with a definite link of interest and control and co-operation, although they have no right to use the name of the Institute; and it seems to me that operation under that clause would go very far to meet the suggestions of the last speaker.

Mr. George H. Gray, of New Haven: I should like to speak as to the practical point of carrying this into effect As chairman of the Educational Committee of the chapter for many years I had occasion to try to work this thing out; and in a chapter of that size, which is representative of many of the chapters of the country, I found it exceedingly difficult to bring anything into the chapter which was attractive to the draftsman. What I finally did was to get the city university to organize an extension course in architecture, with an atelier and courses of lectures, so that the student should have a chance to improve himself—that is, the general draftsman—and even the graduate from the architectural school should have a chance to continue his studies of a theoretical nature after graduation, and while he was in the office. That has worked out very satisfactorily to a certain extent, but it did not bring them into the chapter, nor did it make them a part of the profession.

My feeling is that that could be carried much further, and be made a general force in the Institute, if the Institute would organize through the educational department, probably, a more or less standardized course of lectures, with copious lantern-slides, which might go around the country, and lectures be given within the chapter by chapter members and within the chapter room, so that there would be something to attract the draftsman to the chapter, something to make membership mean something to him. Merely to get him in to be an ornament to the roll of the chapter means nothing to the draftsman. He feels that he is simply being toadied to, and there is nothing to it so far as he is concerned; but if you can give him that kind of return for his membership I think it will get somewhere.

The average chapter cannot organize those courses of lectures, nor can they get together the necessary material for the lectures. It could be done through a central committee of the Institute in a far more thorough and satisfactory manner, and at comparatively little expense.

There is one other matter of which I should like to speak, and that is, the relation of the architect and the client to the contractors. I tried a little experiment just before the war began which was proving very successful. At the completion of a building I would get the client to organize a housewarming party to which all the contractors, subcontractors and important material men were invited. (Applause.) We got them together, and they were men who

had been fighting one another because of the difference in their interests. The roofer with his flashing and the bricklayer were constantly at odds as to who was responsible for a leak in the roof and the spoiling of the plastering, and the plasterer came in on that, and so on all the way down the line. We got those men together; we got the receiver of their finished product, the client there, and a few of the client's friends, to receive them; and it was really a most satisfactory thing. It made a finer relation between all these various sub-contractors and contractors, between the client and the contractors, and between the architect and the contractors, and everybody got together with a much better understanding and it was passed on to the next client that there was something that was working to the interest of the client through a certain office; and if the various architects would try that, I am satisfied they would find their work much smoother and pleasanter for everybody concerned. (Applause.)

Mr. William B. Ittner, of St. Louis: I believe that the machinery is already provided by the Institute for bringing about what we all seem to feel is necessary—some closer and more intimate relation between the student and the Institute. It will be remembered that at the Nashville Convention a motion was made regarding the work of our Educational Committee, that they were not only to cooperate with the schools of architecture in arriving at some definite conclusion as to the course of study, but they were to consider (I think the motion read) the relation between the British Institute and the student draftsman in England, and to investigate and report to this Convention upon some scheme whereby the student of architecture, the earnest man, could be brought into close touch with the Institute.

Mr. Parker read a provision in the chapter by-laws which he feels would bring about the closer relation locally. I do not like the wording of that by-law, because the very verbiage of it seems to set up a barrier which it would be my desire to break down. The Educational Committee, it seems, have had no time during the past year to take this matter into consideration. It would seem to me quite proper, then, for this Convention to reaffirm its action at Nashville; and while it perhaps is undesirable to direct the Board, it might be well to say to them that it is the sense of this meeting that its Educational Committee should as soon as practicable present some comprehensive plan whereby the student of architecture and the student draftsman of the country could be brought into closer relation with the Institute. I so move you. (Applause.)

Mr. Cecil F. Baker, of Kansas: I should like to say a word for the information of our friend from Philadelphia. The department of architecture which I represent, believing that we are training citizens in our architectural students as well as technically trained men, believing that we owe a service to the community and that our students must gain that sense of service in their profession, and that the service cannot be complete without a full understanding of the point of view and of the work of the men with whom they must carry on building operations, has planned for the coming winter a short course to take place during the dull season of the building trades, in which we propose to offer free to contractors and to their employes a short course of six or eight weeks in planning, estimating and some lectures explaining the architects' point of view. I grant that it is still in the embryo stage, but we believe that it is very hopeful. The contractors of Kansas are enthusiastic about it. Our students are enthusiastic about the contact which they foresee with the men who carry out the designs which they execute; and I believe it offers a possibility both of great opportunities to our architectural students, to contractors and their employes, and of education and better understanding on the part of the public of both professions. (Applause.)

Mr. Don Barber, of New York: I had not thought to delay this meeting or to make any remarks on this subject, but it has been occurring to me right straight through this Convention that all these problems of the relation of the architect to the draftsman, and to the client, and to the world, and their ideals, and all these things, were somehow or other tied up in one basket, one simple idea. I do not know that I can state just what this idea is, but in my mind it is something like this:

We as a country, a democracy, are ruled by the majority. Unfortunately, the majority is always lacking in what the minority seems to have—that is, more education, more whatever you like. In other words, it is the minority that points the way, and it is the majority that destroys. We see it in our political life; we see it all the way down the line; and it seems to me that the American Institute of Architects was started through a proper impulse by men of high ideals, by men who had the profession and the practice of architecture in their minds and a desire to develop it to its highest form, and that the Institute has gone along very well in the term of its life, preaching education, trying to get together, trying to agree on certain rules of behavior, and that it has done an extraordinary work; but I think the time has not come when the Institute has got to broaden its influence. (Applause.) I think there are entirely too many art societies in the United States. (Applause.) Take the condition in the city of New York: I have forgotten how many art societies there are, so-called, all taking care of a little branch of art, and they do not get together. They are all groping toward the same ideals, they are all shooting in the right direction, but they are all shooting parallel, and the bull's-eye is too darned big. (Laughter and applause.)

Now, if I remember rightly—and I am giving impressions rather than anything else—the membership of the Institute I think represents probably not more than ten, certainly not more than twenty per cent of the number of practicing architects in the United States. We have done a work based on a solid foundation extending over a period of fifty years; and I ask you to consider what would happen if the eighty per cent decided that we were a nuisance, and wanted to put us off the map? (Laughter and applause.) It is not unlikely that they are going to do that, either, because there have been already, here and there, these little embers burning, and talking about the pride and the glory and the Sunday-school theories of the Institute. There is this rumbling, this beginning of a revolution. We find it lately in this question of draftsmen, these embryo architects, these men who should be and who have got to be in time members of this Institute and run this question of the architectural profession. I believe that the whole thing could be solved by a consensus of opinion which would be so big and so understood and so simple that when the Institute—or whatever the name of the society may be when it gets to be that big, and I hope it will still be the Institute—says something, that word will be heard all the way around the world, and there will be no comeback on it.

There is no question in my mind but that the existing unrest among the draftsmen—that is what we are talking about this morning—comes from a lack of understanding and a lack of consensus of opinion in the offices in regard to the way they handle the work and handle the draftsmen. The draftsman is thrown from one office, doing work in a certain way, to another, with a different range of salaries, different kinds of work, all sorts of things. In

New York the other night we had a little dinner. Mr. Atterbury invited a few of us to his house to discuss this matter, and I think he invited twenty or thirty men, and nine of us showed up, as usual. (Laughter.)

We began discussing the various methods in use in our offices, and there were not any two of the nine men whose architectural practices in their offices bore any relation—I am talking now of the relation they bore to the draftsmen—that was in any way parallel. Now that the draftsman is floating from office to office, and now that we are reaching a consensus of opinion in regard to certain larger phases of the subject of architectural practice—I think you will agree that in the expression of architectural practice in the buildings that have been erected in the last ten or fifteen years more progress has been made in simplicity, character of design, fitness, in other words, than from the beginning of the history of the architectural profession in this country. If we are getting together on those academic questions, why can we not get together on the way that thing is produced, and in that way transmit a certain systematized arrangement down to these younger men on whom we are absolutely dependent?

I believe that this question of draftsmanship is the most serious thing we have got to face to-day. I think we have got to show our draftsmen that men who work in the creative arts cannot be unionized (applause); that their own future will fall of the force of that kind of organization. That they should co-operate and be organized, I fully believe. This is a day of organization, and I think they are all going to organize; I do not think we can stop it; but I think we have got to give them a run for their money. We have got to pay them enough money, as Mr. Kelsey said, to make both ends eat—I mean, meet. (Laughter.) I think this is one of the most serious matters that is before us to-day, and I believe the solution of it lies in going out now and getting a larger membership in the Institute, getting all these societies so affiliated that they speak with one voice and that we gain strength; and when we gain that strength we should, then I believe all this education, all these requirements of the code of ethics, these dear old hobby-horses of the Institute which have rocked along for years and have been perfectly delightfully cared for, groomed, painted every year, have all been crutches of education. We have analyzed the trouble of the architect, and we have provided this crutch and that crutch and the other crutch, and now we can walk pretty well on crutches, but I think it is about time that we got to a position where we could throw all our crutches away and walk out in the sunlight alone. I think we ought to get to a point where, when we look in a brother architect's face, we do not have to worry about whether he has got the code of ethics in his pocket or is using it in his office. (Applause.) I think the quicker the Institute gets to control at least 75 per cent of the architects in this country, so that they understand each other in the voice of one big, overwhelming organization, the quicker all these smaller problems will fall away of their own weight.

Mr. Kohn: I am here only as a substitute, in a way, for Mr. Fenner. Mr. Fenner made a report to the Board on the situation in New York, and I think certain elements of that report will be of value to the men attending the Convention.

I think he and I, who were working on the same committee in New York with the draftsmen, realized that the problem is quite different in different parts of the country; that is, it is absolutely different in the big cities from what it is in the small towns. In the big cities the first thing we have faced is the fact that there is a shortage of draftsmen. We are convinced that there are less than there were before the war available. Even going up-State to the meeting of the State Association in Utica last year, I discovered there were no draftsmen available in the small towns. That may, however, not be true throughout the country.

What is the trouble? Why are the men leaving the profession, leaving the work of architectural drafting and going elsewhere, as they apparently are? Why are so few coming in? There is probably some financial background to the thing; at least, that was our first idea. We have found otherwise. We have found that that is only one element in the problem.

In New York there are two organizations formed. We were approached by the Union of Draftsmen, I shall call it that, the body to which Mr. Lorch referred, connected with the American Federation of Labor.

The Institute was approached, at the National Convention, by the American Architectural Association as it was called, an association of draftsmen formed in New York. By request the Institute Committee in New York met some of the representatives of the association, and I personally met the representative of the American Federation of Labor Unions. We are working with the association which was started by a group of a hundred and fifty or two hundred draftsmen in New York, who did not wish to be affiliated with the Federation of Labor, who wanted an organization of draftsmen so that they might stand together for beneficial purposes, any beneficial purposes, not excluding an increase in pay, if that turns out a subject for action; but, at any rate, a group of draftsmen who felt they were connected with the profession, in which they wanted to stand for certain educational things that were to improve the quality of their service as the secretary read in the report, quoting from the by-laws, and they did not think it was consistent with their purpose to be a part of the Federation of Labor.

The three architectural societies, of employers, I mean, the architectural societies of New York, appointed committees, two delegates, to meet with this group of draftsmen to see what they wanted to do, and those meetings are now going on.

I will come to the point of that thing, although this is not a report of what is actually going to take place, but I am very certain it will result in agreement to co-operate between this association of draftsmen and various architectural societies in New York, in order to better the service of both the draftsmen and the architects. (Applause.)

I want to say that in my experience with these draftsmen, sitting down with them, with these delegates from the Draftsmen's Association, I do not believe they got very much out of me, but I learned a great deal from them. Let me say, in answer to some suggestions which have been made here, that in the big cities where there are many draftsmen, it is different from what it is in the country. They do not want to belong to your association, most of them. They are not comfortable in your association. They will not say in your organization what they will say among themselves. We found that out, getting a group of them together. They feel quite differently about the whole thing. They are always employes, and we may say what we please about calling them friends. I heard somebody in the League in New York say: "My men are my friends. I am close to them," and all that sort of thing. They may feel that as intimately as you please. I feel that way about mine, the men who are working with me. But that has nothing to do with it. There is the distinction you cannot overcome, that you are paying them, and they feel it. You have the control over

the money. It is perhaps the meanest thing in the world, but nevertheless it is true. It is just in the blood. They will say certain things when you get them together by themselves, when they are in the majority, in other words, which you cannot get any other way, and we of the committee, Mr. Fenner, some other architects, and I, with an equal number of draftsmen, six architects and six draftsmen, sitting down with this committee representing two or three hundred men, have heard things I have no doubt about ourselves, our own offices, which we had not suspected. Certainly, I say that about myself. I do not want to exclude myself from condemnation. We heard of perfectly astonishing cruelties, if you please—absurd cruelties, to the feelings of the men, from ignorance, perfectly simple things that we could all correct in our practices, as Mr. Barber has suggested, but which we do not know about until we get these men together, and we have to help them get together.

I am not going further into this subject. I would be glad to discuss it for hours, because we have been in it for weeks with these men. But my one message is this, in some districts you may be able to get them in with the Institute, but in the larger cities you have to help them form their own organizations, where they can help each other to establish certain practices, to agree on what is the practice, questions of pay and discharge. When you sit down, as we have, and hear from these men, nice fellows, who were not soreheads, these things it makes you pause. These were not fellows who needed to demand greater pay. As it happened, the Association elected as members of this committee men who could get a job anywhere any time. I do not think there was a man there who was earning less than perhaps a hundred dollars a week. So they were no soreheads, and they told us stories about discharge in some of the big offices, being bounced without notice. If you heard about one office we heard about in a certain city, which they knew about, and in which one of the men had been employed, you would be astonished. They worked these men overtime for three weeks in order to get a certain set of drawings out; they pleaded with them and begged them, and the drawings were gotten out on Friday night, and Saturday twenty-one men were discharged from the establishment.

That is not an isolated instance. We have heard the most astonishing stories. Perhaps none of us are guilty of that sort of a meanness, but little things, perfectly petty, little things you hear about, which get these men just as sore as they can be, and they say, "Why should we stay in this thing?"

Here is another point. It is not the man who is going to be an architect who really makes the trouble, the man who feels he has a chance to practice for himself. He is all right. But really we have to acknowledge that a large number of these men are going to stay draftsmen all their lives, they are bound to, and it is simply irksome to them, and they see no progress, and in a good many of the larger offices, they are just pegging along. A man is skillful at detailing, and he is kept at that, and another is skillful at another thing, and he is kept at that. There is no variety.

There is also a certain secrecy in some offices. We do not want them to learn too much about what we are doing; they might take our clients away and start up for themselves. We are all guilty of it.

What is the answer? We have to go back to our several communities and put unionism aside. We should worry about it. If you are right with your men, what is the difference what they do? Stand for anything. Help them get together. If you have anything to teach them, help them get ahead, and meet them frankly and in every way possible in their own association. Let them form their association. I am convinced that is the only way. And cordially say, "We will co-operate. Come on in when you feel like it." Have joint meetings, if you please.

I have been won over in the last three weeks to this idea, that we cannot get them in our association and really help them, but we can help them form their own association, and co-operate to the limit with them. (Applause.)

Convention Notes.

The dinner, held at the Chevy Chase Club, and which marked the close of the Convention, was a most enjoyable and intimate affair. It was an entirely informal occasion and for that reason was perhaps attended by an unusually large number of delegates. More than 150 were present.

* * *

The presentation on the morning of the third day, of the Institute's medal for excellence in Craftsmanship marked a pleasant occasion. Mr. Samuel Yellin, of Philadelphia, was the recipient of the medal, which was awarded for excellence in work in wrought iron.

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During the quieter times while the Convention was in session, many delegates took opportunity to wander through the adjacent picture galleries to view the very fine collection of pictures and sculpture. The Havermeyer made an ideal convention hall.

Beaux-Arts Institute of Design

DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE, LLOYD WARREN

ARCHITECTURE, WILLIAM F. LAMB — SCULPTURE, JOHN GREGORY

INTERIOR DECORATION, ERNEST F. TYLER — MURAL PAINTING, ERNEST C. PEIXOTTO

Official Notification of Awards—Judgment of January 27th, 1920

PROGRAM

CLASS "B" II—ANALYTIQUE

The Committee on Architecture proposes as subject of this Composition:

"A WALL FOUNTAIN"

At the end of a rectangular pool, in a public garden, it is proposed to erect a fountain in the form of a decorative free standing wall. The Medicis Fountain in the Luxembourg Gardens in Paris, and the Fountain of Trevi in Rome are well-known examples of this type of fountain, particularly the former, as therein the development of the crowning motive (of special importance because it is silhouetted against the sky) is clearly indicated.

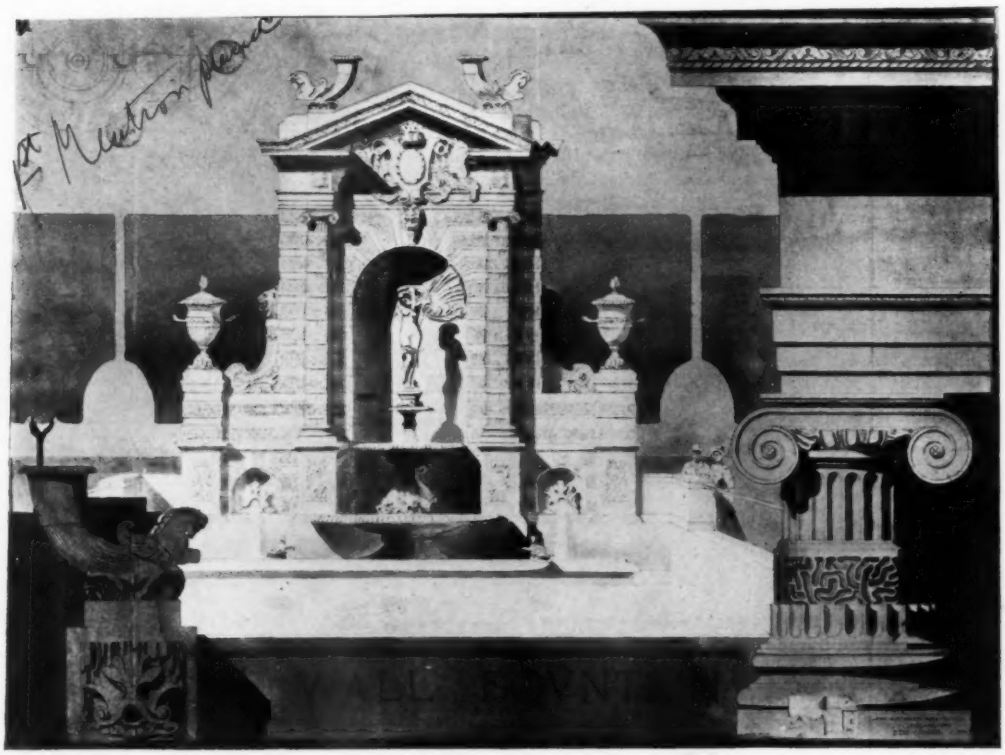
The subject of this program is the treatment of the facade of the fountain which faces the pool. In composition, it shall be divided into three ways of equal or varying widths if desired, by the use of one of the orders. Niches, statuary, vases and other decorative forms may be used, and the order shall be set on a pedestal base, and may or may not be surmounted by an attic or other motive. The fountain shall not exceed 30′ in width.

JURY OF AWARD: P. A. Cusachs, H. Davenport, E. A. Park, H. Hornbostel, E. Gugler, E. F. Tyler and J. F. Harbeson.

Number of drawings submitted—50.

AWARDS:

FIRST MENTION PLACED:—E. C. Rising, John Huntington Polytechnic Institute, Cleveland; D. W. Earle, Patron-R. M. Hood, New York; H. T. Plumer and W. R. Fisher, "T" Square Club, Philadelphia.



E. C. RISING — FIRST MENTION, PLACED — JOHN HUNTINGTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

CLASS "B" II—ANALYTIQUE—A WALL FOUNTAIN

FIRST MENTION:—J. Truden and A. R. Mohr, Atelier Corbett-Gugler, New York; W. S. Boice, Atelier Hirons, New York; G. H. Brockow, Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles; H. F. Neville, University of Kansas, Lawrence; D. P. Thomas, University of Washington, Seattle; G. B. Bengtson, Boston A. C., Boston.

MENTION:—R. W. Arnold, G. L. Newman and F. W. Crimp, Boston A. C., Boston; J. P. Bennett and G. J. Hanniken, Atelier Corbett-Gugler, New York; A. M. Taylor, C. H. Dornbusch and H. J. Hoefener, Columbia University, New York; H. B. Hays, F. J. Brince, H. Van Der Lyn, E. Olsen and W. S. Robson, Jr., Atelier Hirons, New York; W. A. Schabel John Huntington Polytechnic Institute, Cleveland; W. W. Mezger, G. S. Dudley, E. Brockow and M. Sabransky, Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles; L. Mazurowski, Atelier North, Buffalo; E. A. Beihl, "T" Square Club, Philadelphia; R. R. Hibbs and F. R. Stuhl, University of Kansas, Lawrence; V. Carlson, A. D. Harrington and M. D. Williams, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; D. M. Campbell, W. Douglas, D. Weinstein, H. S. Kelly, C. B. Lewis and B. S. Georges, Yale University, School of Fine Arts, New Haven; A. Wuchter!, Atelier DeGelleke, Milwaukee; L. A. Gulling, Atelier Schadler, Reno; E. Penfield, Atelier Wynkoop, New York.

PLACED FOURTH. FIRST MENTION

W. K. HARRISON ATELIER CORBETT-GUGLER

FIRST PRELIMINARY PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION

FIRST MENTION, PLACED

D. W. EARLE PATRON R. M. HOOD

CLASS "B" II. ANALYTIQUE—A WALL FOUNTAIN

PROGRAM

CLASS "B"—II PROJET

The Committee on Architecture proposes as subject of this Competition:

"THE GENERAL READING ROOM OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY"

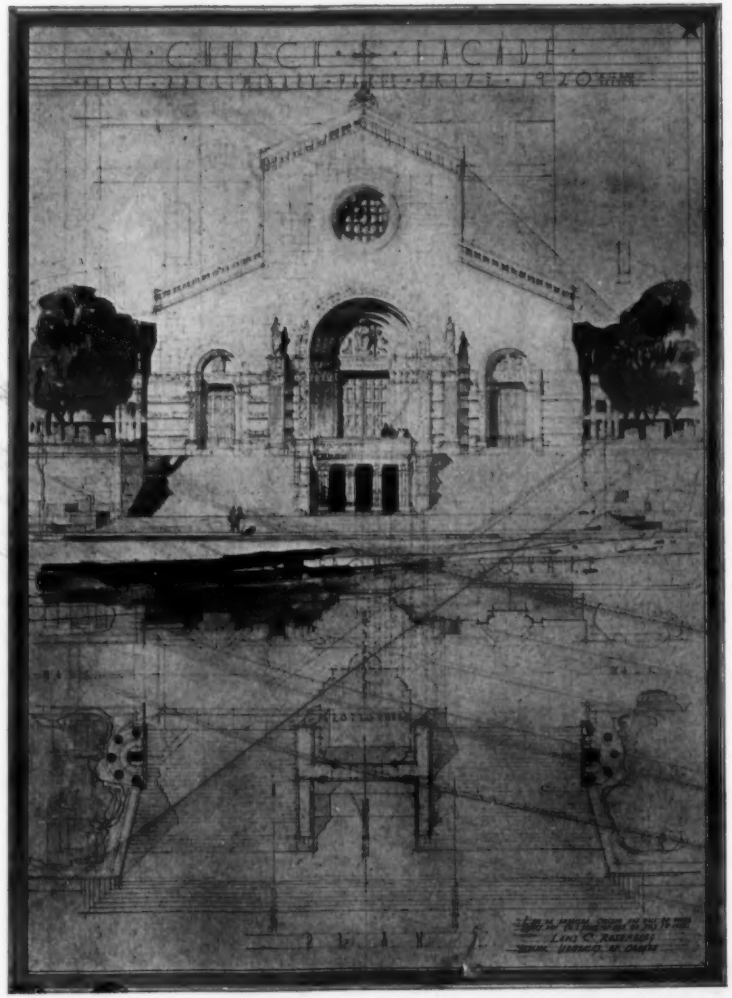
The chief conditions necessary to a successful reading room in a public library are an abundant, diffused light, quiet, and an architectural expression that is simple and dignified. It should be above all ample in its proportions, as in no better way can the quiet atmosphere so suitable to reading and reflection be obtained. The exact form is immaterial. It may be rectangular, square, round, or cruciform, or even subdivided by points of support, provided only that the arrangement is such as to permit of an adequate control by the librarian of both the reading tables and the entrance and exit. The Bibliotheque Nationale and St. Genevieve in Paris, the Library of Congress in Washington, the New York Public Library, the Columbia University Library and the Boston Public Library all show the diversity of forms and treatments that are possible.

The room that is the subject of this problem occurs on the main floor of the public library in one of our large cities. The building is so disposed that all the walls are exterior, except one which abuts the Catalogue Room, and through which is the entrance to the Reading Room. The main book stack is directly under the Reading Room, and there are no floors above, so the Reading Room may take any form desired, provided that the superficial floor area does not exceed 10,000 sq. ft. The distribution of books

PLACED FIRST. THIRD MEDAL

R. S. SIMPSON

PITTSBURGH L. A. C.



PLACED SECOND. THIRD MEDAL

L. C. ROSENBERG

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

FIRST PRELIMINARY PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION—A CHURCH FACADE

SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

G. W. TROPAST-GILLETTE — PLACED THIRD. FIRST MENTION — COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

L. SIMPSON — PLACED FIFTH. FIRST MENTION — WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

FIRST PRELIMINARY PARIS PRIZE COMPETITION—A CHURCH FACADE

SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

shall be controlled from the Librarian's desk, which shall have a direct connection with the book stack by means of lifts and elevators. Ample provision shall be made around the walls or otherwise, for reference books.

JURY OF AWARD: R. M. Hood, F. A. Godley, L. Warren, F. C. Hirons, S. W. Morgan, A. D. Seymour, A. M. Brown, E. V. Meeks, M. Prevot and J. W. O'Connor.

Number of drawings submitted—36.

AWARDS:

FIRST MENTION PLACED:—C. F. Wright, Boston A. C., Boston; F. W. Brown, Columbia University, New York; M. Jaeger, Jr., Atelier Hirons New York; O. L. Gowman 611 West 156th street, New York; J. B. Lindquist, Chicago A. C., Chicago.

Washington, D. C.; P. Goodman, Atelier Licht, New York.

H. C.:—J. Feil, Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles.

Judgment of January 27, 1920.

Society of Beaux-Arts Architects

Official Notification of Awards—Judgment of February 23d, 1920

FIRST PRELIMINARY COMPETITION FOR THE 13TH PARIS PRIZE

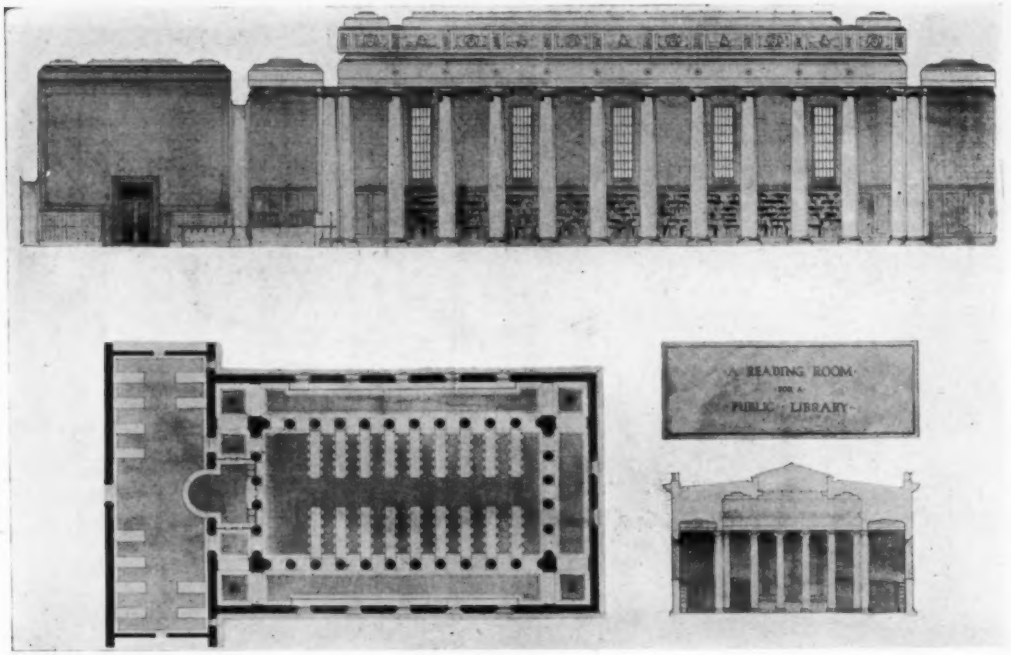
OF THE

SOCIETY OF BEAUX-ARTS ARCHITECTS

PROGRAM

The Annual Committee on the Paris Prize proposes as subject of this Competition:

"A CHURCH FACADE"



F. W. BROWN — FIRST MENTION, PLACED — COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

CLASS "B" II, PROJET—THE GENERAL READING ROOM OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY

FIRST MENTION:—O. P. Morton, Boston A. C., Boston; O. Betts, Columbia University, New York; J. Lucchesi, Atelier Hirons, New York; B. F. Miller, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; R. B. Thomas, L. Hamilton and D. W. Murphy, Yale University, School of Fine Arts, New Haven.

MENTION:—R. E. Hacker, W. C. Yanike, H. R. Kaplan, W. D. Moyle and J. Hill, Columbia University, New York; L. F. Fuller, G. Chittenden and L. Rombotis, Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles; E. R. DeShaw, Syracuse University, Syracuse; J. L. Fleming, W. M. Icenhower, E. Bircsak, J. W. Dawson and D. K. Frohwerk, University of Kansas, Lawrence; G. H. Levy, Atelier Wynkoop, New York; A. C. Smith, Yale University, School of Fine Arts, New Haven; G. A. Daidy, George Washington University,

GENERAL:

The entire facade of a Renaissance Church has been destroyed by shell fire, leaving intact the main body of the building with its center and side aisles transept, Sanctuary and Vaulting. The church stands on an elevation at one side of the principal square of a town in the south of France, so that the French, Spanish or Italian style will be appropriate. In front of the church and on its axis gushes a holy spring, which has been revered for centuries. It is proposed to rebuild the front from the funds of a great international subscription, and at the same time build new and handsome approaches with stairways, balustrades, a niche or grotto over the spring, and two shrines at either side or in front for two statues miraculously preserved during the bombardment.

DIMENSIONS:

The central nave is 40′ wide, 75′ high to the crown of the vaulting, 80′ high to the ridge of the roof, with two side aisles, 25′ wide and 40′ high to the top of the roof over the vaulting. The church stands on a terrace 20′ above the level of the square with the spring 5′ above the level of the square. The distance from the church facade to the side of the square is 60′.

REQUIREMENTS:

Elevation of the church and the approaches.

Plan of the facade of the church and approaches.

JURY OF AWARD:—R. H. Dana, Jr., L. Warren, R. M. Hood, W. Lamb, L. F. Peck, W. Van Alen and E. L. Tilton.

Number of drawings submitted—118.

PLACED FOURTH—(1st MENTION):—W. K. Harrison, Atelier Corbett-Gugler, New York.

PLACED FIFTH—(1st MENTION):—L. Simpson, Washington University, St. Louis.

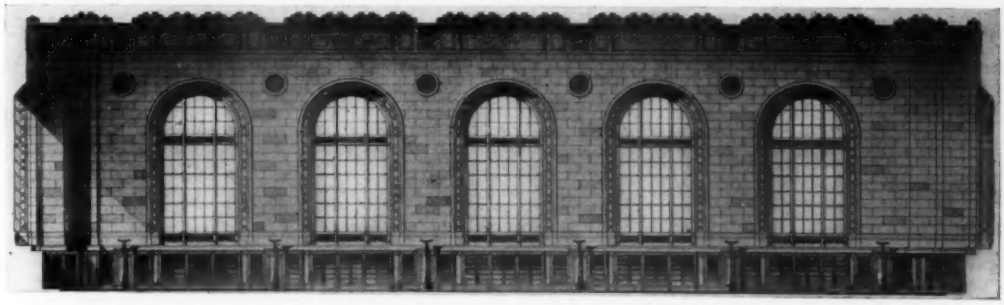
PLACED SIXTH—(3rd MEDAL):—E. R. Purves, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

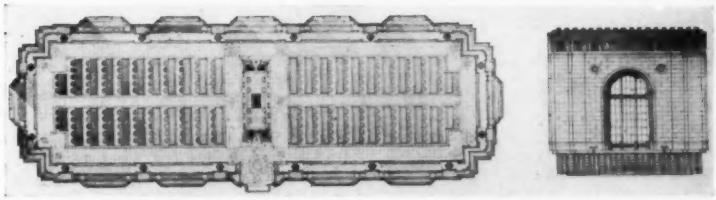
PLACED SEVENTH—(1st MENTION):—N. Larson, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

PLACED EIGHTH—(3rd MEDAL):—R. L. J. Riling, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

PLACED NINTH—FIRST ALTERNATE—(3rd MEDAL):—F. A. Chapman, San Francisco A. C., San Francisco.

PLACED TENTH—SECOND ALTERNATE—(3rd MEDAL):—E. L. Howard, Cornell University, Ithaca.





FIRST MENTION, PLACED

O. L. GOWMAN NEW YORK

CLASS "B" II, PROJET—THE GENERAL READING ROOM OF A PUBLIC LIBRARY

AWARDS:

PLACED FIRST—(3rd MEDAL):—R. S. Simpson, Pittsburgh A. C., Pittsburgh.

PLACED SECOND—(3rd MEDAL):—L. C. Rosenberg, University of Oregon, Eugene.

PLACED THIRD—(1st MENTION):—G. W. Trofast-Gillette, Columbia University, New York.

MENTION:—G. N. Pauly, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh; G. D. Conner and T. M. Hofmeester, Jr., Chicago School of Architectural Design, Chicago; R. H. Douglas, Pittsburgh A. C., Pittsburgh; L. B. Wamnes, Atelier Rebori-Chicago A. C., Chicago; A. W. Inman, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; H. J. Korslund, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; P. N. Jensen, Atelier Wynkoop, New York.

Report of the Standing Committee on Education, C. C. Zantzinger, Chairman, to the Fifty-third Annual Conference of the American Institute of Architects

AT the Board meeting on May 3, 1919, the Committee on Education for the term of 1919-1920 was appointed and instructed.

"The Board of Directors, in order to carry out the instructions of the Convention as to the continuing organization of the Committee on Education, as well as to further the study of the various educational problems to be considered by the Committee, creates it for the present year as follows:

"A committee of nine, three for three years, three for two years and three for one year.

"Three subdivisions of the committee, forming sub-committees of three members each on the following subjects:

"First.—Architectural Education.

"Second.—General Education.

"Third.—Public Appreciation of the Arts.

"Each sub-committee to contain a one-year, a two-year and a three-year member, so that the sub-committees will have a continuing membership from year to year, as well as the entire committee.

"The chairmen of the three sub-committees to form an executive council, one of them being general chairman of the Committee on Education."

It has been impossible for your committee to hold any full meetings during the year. There have, however, been held two well attended meetings in New York—one on July 15, 1919, and the other on November 10, 1919. The chairmen of the sub-committees have met repeatedly during the year.

The reports of the sub-committees are as follows:

1.—*Report of the Sub-Committee on Architectural Education.*

Two of the Board's instructions to the committee referred directly to architectural education, to wit:

A. That relative to co-operation with the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and

B. That relative to co-operation with the Committee on Registration Laws.

A. The last Convention adopted the following resolution:

"Be it Resolved, By the American Institute of Architects that its Committee on Education be instructed to study and, with the co-operation of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, to determine upon a definite program whose purpose shall be, first, to define the preparation requisite to professional practice, and, second, to suggest changes in prevailing school methods looking toward their improvement."

Throughout the year there has been co-operation between the chairman of this sub-committee and of the committee of the A. C. S. A. The discussion that follows is submitted in the hope that consideration of it by the Convention may lead to conclusions of a constructive nature.

The resolution above directs the committee:

"First, to define the preparation requisite to professional practice."

Primarily, this must be such as to produce the equipment necessary to the architect, as prescribed by the Institute in its Circular of Advice on Professional Practice. This may be considered to be summarized in section 19, which reads:

"The public has the right to expect that he who bears the title of architect has the knowledge and ability needed for the proper invention, illustration and supervision of all building operations which he may undertake. Such qualifications alone justify the assumption of the title architect."

No one of the human vocations makes more varied and exacting demands upon its votaries than that of architecture. Always a noble calling and in modern times recognized as one of the learned professions, the building art has become so wide in range of responsibility and so complex in its technical requirements that none but a broad and extensive preparation can fit the novice for it. The various functions of the architect call for breadth and keenness of mind, creative ability, taste and perception of beauty, knowledge of construction and materials and their behavior when assembled in structure, and business and administrative capacity. It is manifest that these qualities can only be developed through both study and practice; hence the recognized necessity for training in two stages—in the school and through apprenticeship.

We offer as a definition of the preparation requisite to practice that the architect should have equipment as follows:

1.—Intellectual. A general college education or its cultural equivalent, and a knowledge of the history of the arts, of the theory of construction and of his obligations as a citizen and a professional man.

2.—Artistic. Skill in design; a disciplined creative faculty marked by imagination, taste and a sense of beauty.

3.—Technical. A knowledge of practice, including the preparation of working drawings, specifications, contracts and preliminary estimates, the superintendence of buildings, office administration, etc., and a comprehensive insight into modern building methods.

The resolution further directs:

"And, second, to suggest changes in prevailing school methods looking toward their improvement."

The committee have informed themselves concerning these methods and also of the criticisms made of them and of the results attained by the schools.

A review of the curricula shows a successful effort on the part of the schools to so condense the essentials that graduates have had at least an introduction to the most necessary subjects. We believe that, generally speaking, no more can be done, even under the most favorable conditions, in the inadequate period of four years.

Our study convinces us that under the widely varying existing conditions, the schools have rendered good service. It is the duty of the committee, as we understand, to see to it, that the requirements of the profession are more clearly defined. We hope to bring about co-operation between the teachers and the practicing architects as an immediate benefit to the schools and an ultimate gain to the profession. We approach this task with hope of support, for none but the most blind could fail to see that of all the subjects brought before the last Convention, none awakened greater interest than did that of education.

With the reorganization of the Committee on Education as outlined above, has come the opportunity to formulate over a period of year a series of requirements and a statement of opinion which may serve as a guide to the schools of architecture in making their curricula.

We are impressed with the great magnitude of the problem that lies before any school that attempts to offer to its students a curriculum embodying a specific preparation for all the phases of modern architectural practice. Manifestly, many of these are specialties, for which the well-rounded theoretical training of the student will fit him generally. We must, for this year, confine ourselves to a consideration of the course in architecture as usually understood.

In considering any course of study, we should bear in mind that it has been organized for the benefit of the average student in the average college, the genius will know no discipline. It is probable, and even desirable, that the schools of the far East and the far West will be far apart in the application of any theories we may develop.

The school of architecture has been well defined as "the nursery of the imagination." We believe that, while the greatest care should be exercised not to hamper the development of the genius by undue insistence upon a grinding effort to acquire knowledge, we must not forget that the *average mind* must be trained, for the unfettered flight of the untaught imagination must be discouraged.

We conceive that the first efforts of the school should be to a greater emphasis on construction, on design in three dimensions and on a realization of the materials involved. It is our thought that instruction in the interrelation of these fundamental considerations should go slowly and insistently forward hand in hand, having always in mind together, the beauty and the fitness of the design. We therefore advocate that a greater emphasis be placed on the teaching of the theory of construction, and we deplore any subdivision of the course which tends to separate design from construction.

It is with regret that we are forced to register our conviction that education in our art as now offered in some of the schools tends too often to the superficiality that is observable in higher educational methods generally in this country. In order to mitigate against this condition, we believe that the usual college standard of sixty to seventy per cent as a passing mark should be raised in all essentially technical subjects; in other words, we advocate a greater thoroughness.

With reference to the teaching of architectural design, we are convinced that this can best be done by practicing architects, and we therefore advise all who are inclined to specialize as teachers not to give up practice. On the other hand, we beg to remind the practitioners of their responsibility to the rising generation in our profession, and to suggest that they be more responsive to the opportunities for service offered them by the schools in the way of lectures and criticism.

Concerning the detailed arrangement of the courses, we believe that these should be so grouped as to afford an opportunity, first, at an early period for the sifting out of the ineligible; second, for the giving in an intermediate period of an equipment adapted to the requirements of the average man in general or ordinary practice; and, third, in the last period, for the unhampered development of the student's imagination through the medium of advanced design in contact with the most mature and developed minds available.

We suggest the probable usefulness of the moving picture for instruction in building and manufacturing methods. We believe that the course in history and design could be advantageously supplemented by travelogues given from the essentially architectural point of view with emphasis on the plan, art and architecture of the cities illustrated. And, finally, we recommend for consideration the advantage to the student of an actual sight-seeing journey in America under the guidance of an instructor.

This brief summary of our consideration of the existing methods of instruction and of our comment thereon leads us to but one conclusion. The schools have made a brave effort to do what they believe to be necessary within the period usually allotted to the college course. It is our firm conviction that the school cannot do that which is expected of it in the time allotted, and we therefore offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The schools of architecture generally are so organized as to condense their period of study to four years, and

WHEREAS, A consideration of the courses given shows that they are generally good but hampered by a too great condensation, and

WHEREAS, It is the conviction of the Convention that more courses, more thoroughly given, are requisite, therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects does hereby recommend to all schools to lengthen their course in architecture to a period to exceed four years in order to make it possible to include such necessary studies as have been left out of the curriculum, and to give more time for the more complete assimilation of the subjects taught.

B. The last Convention adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* That the Committee on Education and the Committee on Registration Laws be instructed to consider jointly, and report to the next Convention, a proper standard of professional competency for those admitted to practice under the name of Architect, and a method of determining its fulfillment in individual cases."

The chairmen of the two committees have met and considered these questions.

The Committee on Education believe that a proper standard of professional competency has been outlined above (under the first section of *A*). This can properly be set up as the ideal towards which to work. As a step in this direction, we recommend that in all States where registration laws are under consideration, the Chapter committees and committees of the State Association recommend the adoption of a standard at least equivalent to that now required by the State of Illinois. Whenever such laws are drafted, it is desirable, the committee believe, that provision should be made for the acceptance without examination of applicants for registration who are graduates of any school which is a member of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture.

In view of the varying conditions of practice in different parts of the country, it is inadvisable to set up a hard and fast maximum requirement. On the other hand, we are convinced that a minimum requirement is essential. And the same may be said of the method of determining its fulfillment in individual cases.

We have investigated the methods of the State of Illinois and find them good. We therefore offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The American Institute of Architects has previously and does now encourage the adoption of laws for the registration of architects by all States, and have to this end prepared a typical law for the guidance of such legislation, and

WHEREAS, The efficacy of such laws can be greatly enhanced by the adoption of proper standards of professional competency and equitable methods for their determination, therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects, while convinced that many States will wish to set up higher standards, recommend as a minimum standard both of professional competency and methods for its determina-

tion, the standard adopted and the methods now employed by the State of Illinois.

C. At the last Convention a report on the educational methods employed in England was requested. This is in progress, but at this writing is not to hand.

D. No report of the Committee on Education this year would be complete without reference to the admirable discussion of architectural education made before the last Convention by Mr. Thomas E. Tallmadge in behalf of the joint Committee on Reconstruction, Illinois Chapter and Illinois Society of Architects, Sub-Committee on Education. To the teachers will fall the duty of so arranging the school courses as to take advantage of the additional period of study recommended in the resolution above. Mr. Tallmadge's report should be of great value to them.

2.—*Report of the Sub-Committee on General Education.*

Owing to the broad application of modern investigation and methods made in the report of the Committee on Education of last year, it is particularly to be regretted that, because of his ill health, the chairman of this sub-committee, Mr. Grant La Farge, has been forced to offer his resignation from the committee. The consideration of this important branch of the committee's work will have to be placed before the Convention of next year.

3.—*Report of the Sub-Committee on Public Appreciation of the Arts.*

The program to govern the writing of an essay to be used as the opening chapter or introduction of the proposed book to be published by the Committee on Education, as prepared by Mr. George C. Nimmons, chairman of this sub-committee, is submitted herewith. In it is outlined the work of the committee during the year. This program is being modified from day to day as occasion for discussion offers. It is presented to the Convention herewith [see Appendix] in its unfinished state, in the hope that discussion on the floor may lead to its final definition.

WINDOW TO THE STAIRCASE AT SUTTON COURT, NEAR CHISWICK, ENGLAND

This three-light, or Wyatt, window is typical of the delicate style of work that prevailed in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Its charm is due to admirable proportions and refined detail, the frieze being carved with rosettes, flutings, and a dentil band, and surmounted by a carved and glazed lunette.

From The Architects & Builders Magazine (London)

VIEW OF ADMINISTRATION AND MAIN CELL BUILDING

Federal Prison, Atlanta, Ga.

EAMES & YOUNG, *Architects*

TOWARD the close of the second administration of President Grover Cleveland, Congress authorized the building of two Federal Prisons—one to be situated in Atlanta, Georgia, and one in Leavenworth, Kansas—and Eames & Young were appointed Architects for both Institutions by Attorney General Griggs. Instructions were given the Architects to ignore all precedent in prison architecture and to give to their design as much of the character of the usual Departmental building as possible, consistent with the purposes of the building, and expressive of the dignity of the Federal Government.

A contract was let for the minor Cell Wings, Dining Room, Assembly Room, and other utilities sufficient for the proper housing of prisoners. When this had been accomplished, it became the policy of the Department of Justice to use convict labor so far as possible in further construction. A Superintendent of Construction was engaged who had charge of all building operations under the Architects; temporary shops were built and civil foremen in each of the principal trades were placed in charge. These came to be, in effect, trade schools affording healthful occupation and opportunities for education of the men in wage earning crafts. The product of their labor, of course, became valuable to the Government though used in the Institution buildings only. The stone cutting shop alone employed several hundred men who cut all of the Georgia granite facing used in the Main Cell Building and Administration Building shown in the photograph. Some of this was quite difficult to produce but the quality of the workmanship was fully equal to that usually obtained by civil labor. However, the work was necessarily slow owing partly to the limited annual appropriations by Congress and because of the necessity of keeping the convicts continuously em-

HOSPITAL BUILDING

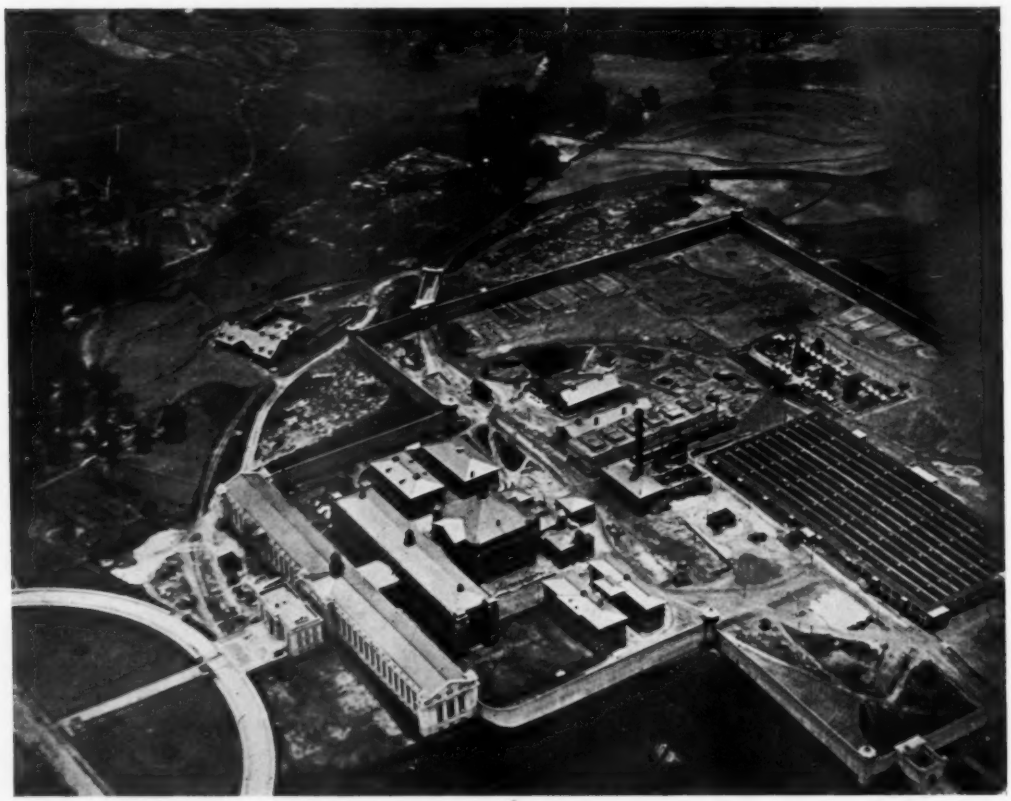
ployed. There were some disadvantages following this policy as well, as the full efficiency of the Institution could not be developed until the completion of the last cell wing early in the present year.

THE Institution cannot be said to be entirely completed except so far as the present contract with the Architects is concerned, as no doubt the construction of other buildings will be required sooner or later. In fact, the original layout included sites for factory buildings, of a kind to be afterward determined, arranged symmetrically by streets around a central campus or playground.

Referring to the airplane view—the buildings shown in their order are: Administration Building, Main Cell Building, Connecting Corridor, Minor Cell Building; and on the main axis, the building containing dining room, assembly room, tailor shop, etc.; kitchen, bakery and storage buildings, and across the street the Power House. The buildings on the left of the axis are the Laundry Building and Deputy Warden's office. On the right is the Hospital Building. To the left of the Power House are various temporary shops and in the background is a camp for tuberculosis patients. The large low building is a cotton spinning factory erected by the Government as a war measure and without the benefit of any architectural advice. Placed as it is, the original plan will have to be considerably modified if ever again considered.

The surrounding wall is of reinforced concrete sections varying from 40 to 50 feet in height. There is no patrol gallery, but guard towers are provided at the angles of the wall. Trap entrances to the grounds, or "sally-ports" as they have been designated, have been provided as shown in the airplane view—on one side to permit the entrance of railway cars and on the other for vehicles approaching by road from the direction of the City.

The buildings appearing outside the walls near



AIRPLANE VIEW, U. S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.
EAMES & YOUNG, *ARCHITECTS*

the railway gate are an incomplete group of farm buildings belonging to the Institution. Residences for the Warden and the Deputy Warden are on either side of the circular approach, but do not appear in the photograph.

No attempt has been made to complete the system of streets within the walls or to carry out the landscape and planting contemplated in the original sketch, though it may be done in the future and the temporary drive on the central axis removed.

VIEW OF ENCLOSING WALL AND SALLY-PORT

Yellowstone Park Menaced by Commercial Purposes

FOR purposes of irrigation and general water supply, it is learned that the waters of the Yellowstone Lake Basin are to be exploited, and the world-famous region of beauty covering more than 3,000 square miles will be invaded by commercial interests. There is now before Congress a bill empowering the Secretary of the Interior to give away certain water rights in Yellowstone Park. It has already passed the Senate and is being considered in the House.

If there were only a commonplace corporation behind the scheme there would doubtless be heard the cry of "exploitation." But when a city pleads that it is athirst, as did San Francisco prior to her obtaining the Hetch Hetchy rights in the Yosemite National Park, or a group of farmers assert that food crops are being ruined for lack of large volumes of irrigating water as in the present instance, the heart even of a "nature lover" is apt to soften.

The present distress is due to the desire of irrigationists in the Upper Snake River Valley in Idaho to submerge the Falls River Basin in the extreme southwest corner of the park, behind a set of dams, and force the water out upon their fields below.

It is conceded that more water may be required. There may not be room for doubt on that score. The doubt which has, however, arisen in the minds of those who are always suspicious of every attempt to confiscate a bit of national park soil for commercial use, is as to the necessity for creating their storage reservoir within the park itself. The feeling among the "antis" is that the reason dominating the selection of the proposed scene of activity lies in the fact that it is government land and cheap to acquire.

It is stated that there are at present about 300,000 acres of irrigated land in the valley of the Yellowstone River in Montana, and that without further water from the lake no extension of this area is possible. With the lake water they estimate that 700,000 acres additional can be brought under culti-

vation. Already they have arranged with the Reclamation Service for a study of the situation and a report, and once that is in hand Congress will be besieged to grant the right to use the park.

IF the interests of the agricultural communities of the country require the extension of irrigated lands, and this water is of fundamental importance, in the carrying out of that enterprise, it is not likely that the champions of the National Park would be disposed to quarrel with the fact. What they will want to be assured of is that there is a real economic necessity for this development of the water storage within the park; that sufficient water cannot be stored in the canyons farther down stream below the lake and outside the park; and that in any case a minimum injury shall be done to the park and its inhabitants. The viewpoint of those who take an interest in the National Parks has been expressed by the director of the Park Service, Stephen T. Mather, in his recent annual report.

Mr. Mather stated:

"There can be no utilization of the lakes of the park or of the Falls River Basin for irrigation that will not bring with it desecration of the people's playground for the benefit of a few individuals or corporations. All of the lakes in the park are in heavily timbered districts. Great forests reach down to the water's edge. In some parts of the park, level tracts of land embracing thousands of acres lie at an elevation of only a few feet above these lake shores. Raising these lakes will kill millions of feet of timber, wipe out miles of roads and trails, and create a scene of chaos and destruction that would be an eyesore for a thousand years. Is there not some place in this great nation of ours where lakes can be preserved in their natural state; where we and all generations to follow can enjoy the beauty and charm of mountain waters in the midst of primeval forests? The country is large enough to spare a few such lakes and beauty spots. The nation has wisely set apart a few national parks where a state of nature is to be preserved. If the lakes and forests of these parks cannot be spared from the hand of commercialism, what hope can we entertain for the preservation of any scenic features of the mountains in the interest of posterity? Yellowstone has been established for nearly half a century. Every plan to exploit it for private gain has failed to receive the consideration of Congress. Mighty railroad projects have even gone down to everlasting defeat. Must all the victories of the past now become hollow memories by the granting of reservoir rights that will desecrate its biggest and most beautiful lakes, and form the precedent for commercial exploitation of all its scenic resources—its waterfalls, its forests, its herds of wild animals, its mineral waters?"

The particularly unfortunate aspect appeals to that sense of sacrifice which requires a gradual giving up of all our much prized national domain for the sake of sordid, money-getting purposes. It is the rarity of these places that makes them precious, and it is a temptation to call these constant invasions insidious and destructive despite their material importance. A precedent was started in the case of the Yosemite Valley, and it is already being followed in the Yellowstone. Tradition is again called upon to give way to "progress."

Time of the Essence of the Contract

It is true that when two parties stipulate that a certain work shall be completed by a certain time, it means what it says, whether the time is, or is not, of the essence of the stipulation. The difference between a mere stipulation for a certain time and a stipulation for that time as of the essence of the contract is that if the former is breached there is no forfeiture; there merely arises a cause of action for damages on the agreement which may approximately flow from the breach. But if the time is so fixed that there can be no performance except within that time, then a breach forfeits all right of the delinquent, under the contract. It is true that time may be made of the essence of the contract without being so expressly stated therein, but in the absence of an express stipulation, it must be clear and apparent from the terms agreed upon and the nature of the contract that the parties so intended. In the case of a building contract with provisions that the owner may interfere with the work, arrest its progress, and delay its completion, the Kansas City Court of Appeals holds, Harris v. United States Fidelity etc. Co., 213 S. W. 151, that it is outside the bounds of good reason to say that the parties intended a time certain as of the essence, when one of them has it in his power, if he chooses, so to change the work and add to it as to render it impossible to be finished in the time set. The circumstance that afterwards a party may not exercise the privilege given him in the contract cannot, of course, bear on the intention entertained at the time it was executed. And it is held that where a building contract gave the owner the right to take possession and complete the contract in the event of the contractor's breach upon three days' notice to the contractor, the owner was not justified in taking possession and preventing the contractor from performing because of the contractor's failure to perform within the required time, without having given such notice, where time was not of the essence of the contract.

Current News

Happenings and Comment in the Fields of Architecture and the Allied Arts

Annual Convention, New York Society of Architects

At the Annual Convention of the New York Society of Architects, held at the United Engineering Society Building on May 19, James Riely Gordon was unanimously re-elected for the fifth consecutive term as President; Adam E. Fisher, of Brooklyn, first vice-president; Edward W. Loth, of Albany, second vice-president; Frederick C. Zobel, of New York, Secretary; Henry Holder, of Brooklyn, Treasurer, and Walter H. Volckening, of New York, Financial Secretary.

The seriousness of the building, housing and labor situations was discussed at length. Many committees reported, and many others were appointed to investigate these conditions.

This was one of the most notable and enjoyable gatherings in the history of the Society, now entering upon the fifteenth year of its existence. About forty members were present, out of a total of two hundred and forty, scattered over the United States and Canada. Among the speakers called upon by the President was the Society's former secretary, C. Whitley Mullin, who in a brief address mentioned the fact of his being the only member present of the original seventeen who started the organization in Brooklyn in the year 1906.

The speaker took occasion to urge the necessity of adherence to a few fundamental principles, if the Society was to continue to progress as it had done in the past. These principles were, first, loyalty, whether of individual members to the organization as such, regardless of personal preferences; or loyalty to a sound code of ethics; or, lastly, loyalty to the public generally, which is synonymous with public spirit.

In the next place Mr. Mullin urged the importance of giving adequate publicity to the Society's proceedings, as affording the most effective safeguard against oppression and other evils too numerous to mention.

Lastly the speaker urged full and free representation of the various schools of thought or types of practice, included in the practice of architecture, regardless of race distinctions, or of any other consideration of a secondary nature. Let the Society be as little exclusive as possible; and give the observance of these three principles—loyalty, publicity and representation—the speaker predicted that the New York Society of Architects would endure as long as the great city itself would survive.

Mr. Adam E. Fisher, in a few well chosen words, emphasized the importance of the organization maintaining its old-time aggressive character, both as to extending its membership and as rendering due assistance to individual members—especially the younger men—in their dealing with the various departments of the City Government.

Vice-president Loth, in an able and instructive address, dealt with the question of Registration of Architects, especially commenting upon the unequal and unfair operation of the law as it stands at present, some States requiring an outside practitioner coming from another state to register, whereas his own state is free and open to all comers.

A Building Guild

The first practical demonstration of the guild plan of industrial control is imminent, according to the Manchester *Guardian*. A group known as the Building Guild Committee has made a tentative offer to the Manchester City Council to build 2000 houses for artisans. There is a pressing demand in Manchester for houses, and the organized workers in the building industry claim that they can build quicker and better under their own democratic control than under conditions beset with profit taking. The Guild Committee has the especial backing of the local Operative Bricklayers' Society, and the Manchester branch of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives has also pledged its co-operation and support in the building project.

A question which has come up in the negotiations between the City Council and the Guild Committee is whether the committee would submit to the usual guarantees and sign the usual bonds, if it entered into a contract. This raises an issue that has been theoretically discussed in guild circles for two years—the possibility of group credit based upon the power to produce, in contrast with bank credit based upon the purchasing power of gold. The Building Guild Committee argues that it is not in the same position as a contractor. His financial stability is the essential thing, because he cannot control the supply of labor. On the other hand, the Building Guild Committee has an ample supply of labor, perhaps even a monopoly of it, whatever its financial condition may be. Therefore, a financial guarantee on its part would be beside the point; what is called for is a guarantee that the labor will be forthcoming and the houses built. The City Council has recognized, to some extent, the validity of this argument.

While the immediate purpose of the Building Guild Committee is to build houses and so to ease the acute housing situation, its ambition is to become the parent body for similar committees in other towns and districts. With this in view it hopes to build up an organization which can serve as a model. Such an organization would include representatives from all the building trades and also from the architects and other technical men, for the guild idea entails the co-operation of non-manual as well as manual workers. The ultimate aim of the Manchester group is the formation of a National Guild.

Electric Drill Cuts Labor Cost

Electrically operated appliances are said to be rapidly supplanting other forms of power tools in industrial fields, particularly during the present shortage of skilled labor.

In this connection a Cleveland concern manufacturing electric tools cites an interesting case where an electric drill earned within $8 of its cost price of $116 in four days.

In this case, according to the report in the *Plain Dealer*, a Cleveland manufacturer desired to erect a mezzanine floor, to be supported by twenty-eight iron columns. To anchor these columns securely at the base, it was necessary

to cut square openings, fifteen by eighteen inches, through the floor, which consisted of seven-eighths inch matched hardwood laid on two-inch planks imbedded in a heavy concrete base.

Sawing was out of the question. By drilling holes at the four corners and chipping with hammer and chisel, two men took four and two-sevenths hours to cut the first opening. Then it was decided to use a half-inch electric drill, which cut the remaining twenty-seven holes in an average of a third of the time required to cut the first one by hand. Two men would have taken twelve ten-hour days to do the work the electric drill did in four ten-hour days.

The electric drill is said to be frequently used for general millwright work of cutting openings in wood, iron and steel.

Senate to Investigate the Housing Crisis

The Senate has approved a resolution by Senator Calder providing that a committee of five Senators is to inquire into and report to the Senate as follows:

(a) The existing situation in relation to the general construction of houses, manufacturing establishments and buildings, and the effect thereof upon other industries and upon the public welfare; and

(b) Such measures as it may deem necessary to stimulate and encourage such construction work, to encourage popular investment rather than spending, to foster private initiative in building, and to insure co-operation between labor and persons or corporations engaged in transportation, banking or other business necessary to the development of such construction.

The committee is instructed to report prior to December 1.

In explaining the need for the resolution, Senator Calder declared that the country is in need of $4,000,000,000 worth of buildings. Senator Calder stated that he proposes to resist with all the power he possesses in the Senate and elsewhere any effort to induce the Government of the United States to go into the business of supplying housing for private individuals.

Must Have Service

The business men of the City of New York, without attempting to judge the merits of labor controversies, have determined to put an end to the interruption of public utility service and the consequent demoralization of business.

The Merchants' Association led the revolt by taking the following steps:

It secured pledges from its shipping members to deliver and remove freight from steamship piers;

It asked the city authorities to provide police protection;

It appealed to President Wilson to direct the enforcement of the law by federal agencies;

It took steps to form an alliance of shippers for mutual protection;

It invited a conference of the leading commercial organizations of the city which formed the Committee for Protection of the Rights of the Public in the Transportation of Goods.

This committee averted a New Haven steamship tie-up by conferring with the railroad managers and the unions.

This committee has asked the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to take a referendum upon the enactment of legislation to insure the continuous operation of public utilities.

Glasgow's Municipal Housing

The City of Glasgow has given more than one example of the successful management of municipal enterprises and is probably responsible for a large number of failures made by other municipalities who sought to follow in the footsteps of the Scotch city without realizing that something more than a formula is necessary, and that plans, be they ever so perfect on paper, come to failure unless there is back of them the organizing mind and the directing hand of skilled managers. It is now more than half a century since Glasgow took up the task of providing proper housing for its people, and at this time, when the whole world is in the throes of a lack of shelter, it may be profitable to show what the one thoroughly successful exponent of communal management has accomplished during the fifty years of the continuance of the experiment.

Glasgow started about 1870 to tear down the old rookeries, put up new buildings and construct wider and better streets at a total cost of $8,500,000.

A beginning was made by the erection of two model tenements and seven model lodging houses, six for men and one for women. The city put up stone buildings of from three to five stories in height. In each there is a large dining-hall and abundant kitchen facilities. There is in each also a large recreation room.

The seven lodging places can accommodate 2235 persons. The charges vary from 8 to 12 cents a night.

An innovation was the erection of a "family home" in which rooms are let to workmen with motherless children. Servants look after the children while the father is away at work and see that those of school age go to school.

The children are boarded for about 45 cents a week. The room for the man and his family costs $1.10 per week. Children beyond the number of three are given beds in the dormitory at an extra cost of 16 cents a week. The last reports showed that 122 men and 146 children were living in this home.

In all, the city has provided homes for 2199 families.

"Temple of Peace" Proposed for Los Angeles

Plans for the proposed construction in Los Angeles of a "Temple of Peace and Commerce" to cost $20,000,000, were announced by the Society of American Republics.

It was stated the society would forward to Congress in a few days a proposed bill calling for an appropriation of $10,000,000 toward the building and that under present plans, the other $10,000,000 should be appropriated by the other republics of North, South and Central America.

The building, to be internationally owned, would contain a library, museum, art gallery, "Hall of Fame" and an auditorium seating 20,000 in which the annual meeting of the society would be held.

Edgar Temple, a member of one of the oldest families in Los Angeles, is president of the society; Ben McLendon, lawyer and publicist, and Dr. J. H. Reider, educator, both of Los Angeles, are vice-presidents, and Charles M. Holly, a New York, capitalist, is secretary-treasurer.

Luminous House Numbers

The Detroit Citizens' League has appealed for house numbers that are visible at night. They think, it seems, that numbers of a metal or with a coat of paint that would serve this purpose could be got at the same price as those now in general use. One may perhaps add that

in spite of years of agitation many of our cities are as yet without any complete system of house numbering; and some of the largest cities, including New York, yet fail even to mark the street names in such a way that he who runs may read.

The time has passed when the total absence of artificial light after sundown prevailed, and people were obliged to go to sleep with the chickens. In those days, luminous house numbers would have been of no avail. But at a time like the present, when the public never rests—with midnight train schedules and late shifts of weary workers, it would seem the first law of hospitality to facilitate their wanderings by the observance of so small a detail.

Housing Committee Named for New York

As a move to stimulate the solution of the housing problem Mayor Hylan, of New York, gave out the names of eighty-two men and women appointed to a Housing Conference Committee to draw up plans to increase housing accommodations. The committee includes city officials, architects, labor leaders, bankers, real estate men, railroad executives and representatives of newspapers. Frank Mann, Tenement House Commissioner, is chairman. He will shortly call a meeting of the committee.

In a letter to the members of the committee notifying them of their appointment, Mayor Hylan said the object of the committee would be to increase the housing accommodations and to accelerate construction of new houses by devising ways and means to encourage the investment of capital in buildings. He spoke of the shortage of houses as a "crisis" and said the housing shortage was as dangerous to the community at large "as lack of food and clothing, and is the leaven for the fermentation of unrest."

Chicago Goes Tenting

The latest manifestation of Chicago's fight against the rent profiteer is the decision on the part of some to spend the Summer in a canvas home.

Hundreds of Chicago families are preparing to spend the Spring and Summer out of doors, while they rent their homes, if owners, or suspend housekeeping altogether if flat dwellers. They are ordering regular house tents, with wooden floors, canvas walls three feet up from the ground, upper part screened with curtains.

As a result of the home shortage on the north side it is expected that tent colonies will spring up along the North Shore all the way to Ravinia.

It is thought possible that Chicago will follow Cleveland's plan to relieve congestion in the poorer districts of the city and establish municipally-governed tent colonies in the public parks.

Municipally owned cottages and dwelling houses built by the city on public lands, with private owners of large tracts co-operating, is another solution of the house problem shortage facing Chicago, according to Building Commissioner Bostrom.

Mr. Bostrom already has tentative plans worked out for an elaborate system of cottages to be built both on public and private lands.

Commissioner Bostrom pointed out that the city owns hundreds of acres of vacant lands in outlying sections of the city.

"My plan is, if the emergency arises, to make use of these lands," said Mr. Bostrom. "The city could divide these properties into lots to be leased for stated periods, or until conditions again become normal. The city could erect its own houses and rent them, or the tenants could build, the city to maintain jurisdiction and control of the properties.

"The house I have in mind would not be a temporary affair, but would be built in such manner as to permit its use for other purposes later."

Building Material High in Belgium

The difficulties which the Belgians have had to overcome in their work of reconstruction during the last year and a half have been greatly augmented by enormous rises in the cost of nearly all kinds of building material. According to a table printed in the Brussels *Peuple* the only materials showing a decline since the beginning of 1919 are cement, gypsum and reinforced glass. On March 1 cement was quoted at 145 francs a metric ton (2200 pounds), gypsum at 210 and glass at 18 francs per square meter, against 100, 275 and 20, respectively, at the same time last year, and 30, 40 and 2 in 1914.

Structural iron on March 1 was priced at 125 francs per 100 kilograms (220 pounds), compared with 60 in the beginning of 1919 and 14 in 1914; lead sold at 300 francs per 100 kilograms, against 175 and 35; zinc at 400, against 200 and 55, and lime at 47 per ton, against 40 and 10. Domestic oak lumber sold at 1000 francs per cubic meter, against 500 a year ago and 200 in 1914, while pine has advanced to 375 from 250 and 75. At the present rate of exchange this makes the price of oak about $175 per 1000 feet. Brick were bringing 55 francs per 1000, against 50 and 18, while roofing tile cost 360 per 1000, against 325 and 90.

Health Service

A public Health Information Bureau has been opened at 119 West Fortieth street, New York, under the auspices of the Red Cross. Its purpose is to advise free of charge in health matters and to assist through clinics, hospitals, agencies, pamphlets, charts and maps.

The Bureau is being conducted by the Health Service of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross. It is open from 9 to 5 each week day, excepting Saturday, when its hours are from 9 to 1 o'clock.

New British Garden City Scheme

An entirely new scheme for a British garden city is comprised in the program of a recently formed joint-stock company. As reported by the American consulate, the scheme covers the erection of houses where every modern improvement and convenience will be included, the servant problem solved, shopping made easy, and all profiteering banned. The actual ultimate annual rental, under the proposed plan, will amount to about £3 (say $15) per annum.

In reality the rent of a house will be £75 ($365); but against this will be offset the estimated profit of 9 per cent. due the tenant on his payment of a capital premium of £800 ($3893), amounting to £72 ($350), thus leaving a balance for rent of only £3. It is stated that, by employing direct labor, the cost of each house will be reduced from £2000 ($9733) to £1500 ($7300). Advantages to be provided will include electric cooking, heating, lighting and vacuum cleaning, telephone installation, central restaurant and participation in profits, and a department store, the profits of which are to be returned under a profit distribution scheme. Apart from the fees payable to the directors

of the company, all subsequent profits come under the profit-distribution scheme for the tenants.

Respecting the servant difficulty, the company proposes to employ as many as may be desirable. These servants will have stated hours, freedom after hours and good wages; and they may be hired by the tenants by the hour, day, part-day or for several days weekly.

Book Notes

THE TURNPIKES OF NEW ENGLAND—AN EVOLUTION OF THE SAME THROUGH ENGLAND, VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND. FREDERICK J. WOOD, MEMBER AM. SOC. C. E., BOSTON SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. MARSHALL JONES COMPANY, BOSTON. 1919. VII + 441 PP. DIAGRAMS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

The author of this interesting and valuable volume discovered in 1908, when preparing a report on certain transportation facilities, that public and technical libraries contained little or no material regarding the old turnpikes of the northeastern section of the United States. These turnpikes were the first public utilities in this country, being antedated only by a few water companies. This book is the outcome of a genuine interest in early road-building transportation facilities and a commendable desire to provide a work which would contain a complete record of the old turnpike companies and their problems. The stories of the various companies are interestingly told, and the problems of the early bridge builders are given in detail. While primarily a historical volume, it will prove profitable reading for engineers. Those who enjoy a trip into the olden days will delight in the stories of the New England roads, which have become so well known in late years, particularly through the advent of the automobile. The author gives the reader a more thorough appreciation of the value of good roads to the country, which is summarized in the quotation from Ralph Waldo Emerson which graces the page preceding the frontispiece:

"When the Indian trail gets widened, graded and bridged to a good road, there is a benefactor, there is a missionary, a pacificator, a wealth bringer, a maker of markets, a vent for industry."

AMERICAN CIVIL ENGINEERS HAND BOOK. MANSFIELD MERRIMAN, EDITOR IN CHIEF. JOHN WILEY & SONS, INC., NEW YORK, 1920. FOURTH EDITION. 1,955 PP. DIAGRAMS AND TABLES.

Owing to the increasing size of the well-known Merriman's Pocket Book, the fourth edition, just issued, is now more properly called a hand book. With the revisions and the addition of 375 pages, this book maintains its pre-eminence as a reference volume for all engaged in civil engineering practice.

Scotland Home of First Skyscrapers

Architectural history relates that Edinburgh, Scotland, is responsible for the original skyscraper dwellings, where, as early as 1698, the height of buildings had reached so dangerous a degree that legislative action was thought desirable and an act of the Scottish Parliament provided that no building should exceed five stories in front. As the restriction did not specifically apply to the rear the result was the piling up of story above story until it became common for a house with the legal limit of five stories in front to rise to ten or twelve stories in the rear.

A certain clergyman who had these high tenements for his parish from 1837 to 1843 describes the abject poverty, the ignorance and the crime that he found. The sanitary conditions were appalling. How could they be otherwise when a mother had to descend several flights of stairs and mount them again for every pail of water, often with a child at her breast and another at her apron strings? The daily accumulation of filth was thrown out of the window on the street below at night.

Robert Louis Stevenson graphically depicts the fall of one of these buildings. It had grown rotten to the core and the entry beneath had closed in, when on a Sunday morning the whole structure ran together and tumbled story upon story to the ground, bringing death and desolation to the dwellers therein.

Camouflage

Now that the war is over the camouflage artist may be seeking occupation, and the *Architects' Journal* of London has facetiously thought of a manner in which his talents might be used for the general good. We are surrounded by many buildings, which cause us daily pain, but which serve some utilitarian purpose. Why should not the camouflage artist so decorate the fronts of these buildings as to make them absolutely invisible from the street? It might excite wonder to see some hundreds of people passing into a building which apparently consisted of one floor only, but this would not matter. We should only consider that there were more marvels than had been dreamed of in our philosophy, while local authorities would have to determine what new buildings should be allowed to be visible.

Personals

Manaco & Wright, architects, have opened an office at 168 North Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

W. Whitehill, architect, announces the removal of his office from 32 Union Square to 12 Elm street, New York.

Frederick Putnam Plat & Brother, architects, announce the removal of their offices from 1123 Broadway to 680 Fifth avenue, New York.

John P. B. Sinkler, of the architectural firm of Bissell & Sinkler, Philadelphia, has received the appointment from Mayor Moore as city architect.

Wylie J. Van der Meer, architect, has returned from Europe and opened an office at 209 Trust Building, Rockford, Ill. Catalogues are desired.

M. I. Kast, architect, 222 Market street, was elected president at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Association of Architects in Pittsburgh yesterday.

Charles W. Andrews, architect, has opened an office in the First National Bank Building, Bethlehem, Pa., and desires catalogues and samples of building materials.

F. G. McCune, architect, has removed his office from 425 Hoyt Building, Wichita, Kan., to Holyrood, Kan., where he will superintend the construction of a school building.

Announcement is made by Dalton R. Wells of his association with H. G. Beckwith and Donald Cole in the incorporation of Wells, Beckwith & Cole, architects and engineers, with Dalton R. Wells as president, Donald Cole vice-president and Harry G. Beckwith secretary-treasurer. The business of Mr. Wells formerly conducted at 1601-2 Ford Building, Detroit, will be taken over and the present offices, 624-26 McKerchey Building, Detroit, continued.

Weekly Review of Construction Field

Comment on General Conditions of Economics With Reports of Special Correspondents in Prominent Regional Centers

The National Federation of Construction Industries in a circular letter states that it has given close attention to the report that the Federal Reserve Board has under consideration the announcement of a preference list to be applied by bankers. It has been informed, however, that such action is not contemplated by the Board but that a warning will be issued to bankers and the general public concerning the present financial condition of the country.

This effort to place capital at the service of constructive business will be watched closely and with the greatest interest. How successful such a policy may become depends upon whether its administration can prevent the diversion of these funds from one to some other speculative venture. As a generalization it inspires widespread acclaim.

Complaint has been made against the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City for discrimination against automobile dealers. It is said to be the only federal bank which has refused to accept more automobile paper for rediscount. The Kansas City Livestock exchange has demanded preferential treatment for the producers who claim an inability to borrow money to pay for their stock.

Speaking as chairman of a special committee to investigate housing and all forms of construction, Senator Calder said in the Senate: "As one who has spent his life in the building business, I naturally look to the improvement in the nation's machinery of production as the means of permanently increasing its supply of useful commodities. The necessity for plant improvement and increased construction of all kinds seems to be clearly written in modern history." He analyzed the present situation: "Being still unsettled and technically at war, the free and natural flow of men and material to places of exceptional demand is not taking place nor are we as a nation taking steps to gain a more complete understanding of the facts and to establish the equilibrium between supply and demand. Organized groups are impeding transportation and production in an effort to secure increased wages, made necessary in part by the shortage of efficient facilities. There seems to be a popular belief that the situation may be cured by legislation which may change the distribution of commodities among the peoples, rather than increase the quantity of commodities to be distributed. As we continue to spend and speculate in the limited products of our limited plant, giving little thought to its betterment, we find ourselves facing the law of diminishing returns. We are now face to face with a housing shortage throughout the land. The construction of manufacturing buildings is being postponed on account of high prices and also because transportation and labor are unavailable. It is believed the car shortage can not be made up for several years, in the meantime transportation is inadequate, grain is being held in elevators, and a severe fuel and food shortage is predicted for the coming winter and spring.

"The specific obligation now confronting the United States is so to increase its facilities for the production and distribution of useful commodities as to adequately meet the needs of its people. The manufacturing plant development in the United States today is not adequate for its domestic needs. The United States cannot give foreign succor or meet world competition until it has corrected this situation and has facilities for the production of necessities in excess of those required at home. Structural development is necessary for the fuller utilization of the Nation's resources for the production of its essentials, and for the amelioration of its housing conditions; and that construction was curtailed by the war and is now hampered by an unprecedented demand for consumables."

While building operations are steadily increasing in volume, measured from the standpoint of space, they are by no means keeping up with the increasing requirements. According to S. W. Straus & Co. our volume of building for the month of February, 1920, is about equal to the volume for March, 1915—measured in actual new space. In other words, our new building operations in square footage are about on a par with the year 1915, and we are probably running behind in an amount which corresponds to the natural increased demands of the five-year period.

There seems to be no one who would dispute these facts, or dispute the conclusion of Senator Calder that the "plant development of the United States is not adequate for its domestic needs." In these circumstances there seems one thing to do: to increase our productive capacity. It seems an aim on which we might as a Nation unanimously agree. A consideration of these facts by the bankers will help; a placing of structural materials on a preferential list by the railroads would help; a little less hankering after the luxuries some other man enjoys would help.

Living costs are high. At a one-armed dairy lunch, a husky mechanic was heard to complain that his suit cost him a hundred dollars. It was a smart suit and may have been worth the price. The duty of those who are wearing out their ante bellum clothes is plain; by an effort of moral restraint they should avoid envying this husky mechanic his slick green suit with red stripes.

(By Special Correspondence to THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT)

CHICAGO—The lumber business of the country is to be conducted on a more efficient basis in the future, say the lumber dealers who are holding a convention in Chicago this week. A national association of wholesale dealers is to be organized for the purpose of improving the lumber business. L. R. Putnam, formerly president of the Southern Pine Association, is to be managing director.

According to Mr. Putnam, waste in the lumber trade amounts to more than 50 per cent. Of all the timber, only 37 per cent reaches the market as lumber. The balance is waste—mostly used as fuel in saw mill power plants. The new association will undertake research work so that a greater part of each tree cut will reach the market in some form. The association also plans to reform the shipping and distributing systems and, if possible, to rid the lumber industry of the speculator who is partly responsible for the uncertain market conditions and prevailing high prices.

The building industry will be benefited if the lumber organization succeeds in its plan to ship lumber where it is most needed and over the shortest possible route.

The freight situation in Chicago is at present alarming.

It is estimated that over 235,000 cars are tied up or delayed in transit throughout the country—more than 100,000 of these are in or near Chicago, wating to be unloaded. Priority of food, fuel, and perishables will bring other freight to a standstill. This situation will be immediately reflected in decreased production, slowing down of industry and increased prices. Many plants are being closed in the Chicago district because of lack of coal, raw material and insufficient cars to ship the finished product.

Events of the past few weeks have established clearly that failure on the part of the railroads to function properly menaces the whole business and financial fabric of the nation. Chicago bankers express the belief, which is shared by many, that the credit situation will right itself as soon as transportation difficulties are settled. A decline in prices is also anticipated.

(By Special Correspondence to THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT)

SAN FRANCISCO—Every day of the continuance of the present freight condition makes the building condition in this territory more serious. Very few cars of building materials are being handled in the freight yards so that they can be unloaded. The railroads declare that there is no strike of switchmen, as they have discharged the men who walked out, but either through sympathy or actual shortage of labor, very few men are applying for vacant positions in the switch-yards. As a consequence work on a number of jobs has slowed up or ceased altogether, and it is stated that if some improvement is not soon made it is likely that several brickyards will have to close.

As materials become scarcer, prices are remaining stationary, although in the case of some building material there is almost no demand. Bricks, common and face, hollow tile, structural iron, cement, plaster, lumber and other materials are all quoted nominally at the same prices as last week. Roofing tile, for which there has been considerable demand and which has been shipped in some cases by water, is quoted only as laid and the price is reported to have advanced about 35 per cent, although exact figures are impossible to give as each job is figured separately.

In the meantime the architects are kept reasonably busy on plans for the future.

(By Special Correspondence to THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT)

BOSTON—Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England show that from January 1 to May 6, 1920, contracts were awarded amounting to $115,693,000. For the corresponding period in 1919 they amounted to $43,193,000; in 1918; $50,888,000; and in 1917, $66,045,000; and in 1916, $61,364,000. The building contracts awarded during the month of April, 1920, were $28,589,000. For the same month of 1919, $15,252,000; April, 1918, $17,527,000; April, 1917, $19,270,000; April, 1916, $18,375,000; and April, 1915, $16,711,000.

(By Special Correspondence to THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT)

SEATTLE—Although jobbers are having difficulty in getting delivery of materials from the East, prices have not yielded to the shortage. Closing down of several eastern mills because of the uncertainty of labor, shipping and production costs has practically driven investors in this territory during the past week to actual necessities only.

Eastern mills have not opened their books for the third quarter, although Seattle jobbers had hoped that they would be ready to do so by this date.

The first carload of small plumbing sizes of pipe to arrive here to one of the houses in 90 days was reported in this week—one jobbing house stating that it was their initial shipment in three months. Colorado mills are supplying jobbers with 50 per cent of their requirements of nails, but despite this condition some of the jobbers are able to report that their business has exceeded that of 1918, the record year, by 15 per cent. Prospective builders advise jobbers and architects that, owing to the price and the uncertainty of delivery, they will defer their projects until next year.

Embargoes resulting from the railroad strike are still permeating the delivery of all building materials shipped from the East. Jobbers complain that they are unable to get their cars past these restricted terminals, and the rail situation has had much to do with the irregularity of delivery of steel products into the Pacific Coast territory.

The quieting down of the demand for pipe, fittings, nails and enamelware is being reflected through the fabric of every essential that enters into construction. In few instances have prices been revised upward. Jobbers feel that in the present state of the investors' minds another new price differential would affect the situation but slightly either way.

Cultivator steel has vanished from the warehouses owing to past difficulties of getting it into the territory, and channel iron of ⅛ to ½ inches is replacing it. Plaster from Reno is being delayed on account of labor difficulties in San Francisco. The discount on radiation, 3 column 38 inch base has advanced to 46 per cent. Indiana mills are taking care of a few local jobbers on small pipe, excepting boiler tubes which are very scarce.

Owing to the fact that the fir lumber mills are busy on special cutting the market is holding steady. Quotations have been $3 to $10 under the list price announced March 1 by one of the larger manufacturers, but the mills are gradually loading up on orders for railways and export and are leaving only 20 to 25 per cent of the cut for eastern building assortments, which will vanish quickly if the demand increases. All orders now coming into the fir lumber mills from the East demand quick delivery, and buyers are refusing to accept transit cars.

Electric Arc Welding Applied to Structural Steel Framing

Possibilities of This Process as a Substitute for Riveting Considered

THE extent to which electricity, that subtle form of energy, will at some future time be used is impossible to foretell. Judging from the record to date, a constantly broadening field of activity is sure to develop.

A new use to which it has just been adapted is the connecting, by electric arc welding, of the members composing the structural steel frame work of a building. As is generally known, this type of welding was extensively used in steel ship construction during the World War, and its costs, as compared with riveting, have been worked out in many specific instances. Some of these are included in this article.

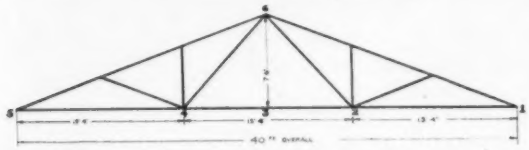
The engineering department of one of the commercial organizations actively engaged in such work, the Electric Welding Company of America, has devoted much time on experimental and laboratory research work in order to perfect known methods and devise new methods of application. The experimental work has finally reached a point which seems to assure the success of the electric arc welding process as a commercial possibility.

TWO ELECTRICALLY ARC WELDED TRUSSES SUPPORTING A 50 PER CENT OVERLOAD

Representatives of the several Building Bureaus of Greater New York were present. As a result of the test an official approval to construct the proposed building by this method was given. The test was conducted at the site of the proposed structure, Foot of Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The interesting thing about electric arc welding

is not so much the method which is employed, but rather the constantly widening application of it as an industrial process. Since its introduction considerable progress has been made in developing various kinds of equipment to make its use more easy and general. But the real science of this method lies in the human skill behind the equipment.



OUTLINE DIAGRAM OF ELECTRICALLY ARC WELDED TRUSS

Recently the Electric Welding Company required a new building as an addition to its Brooklyn plant. The company's engineering staff were convinced that the structural framework of this building could be connected by electric welding much more simply than by the usual process of riveting. But before such a method of construction could be employed it was necessary to secure the approval of the Bureau of Buildings, for which application was made. This approval was withheld, pending the result of certain tests ordered by the Brooklyn Superintendent of Buildings, to determine the efficiency of the process. Samples of welded joints were required, and these were subjected to strength tests of various kinds.

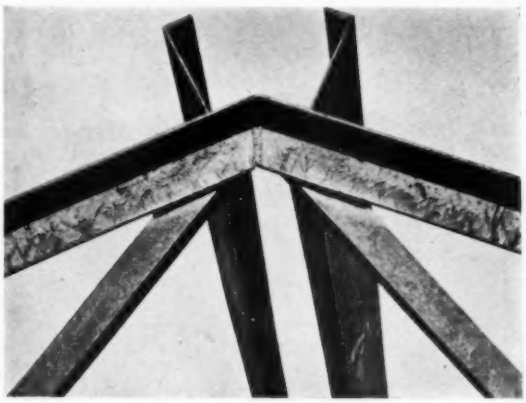
A sample of a lap weld of 1¼-in. x ⅜-in. bars, the ends lapped 1¾-in. and welded across the edges, was one of those submitted. This welded sample was put in the testing machine in direct tension and developed the full strength of the bar, the break occurring 3 in. above the weld. A strength close to 60,000 lbs. per square inch was developed without damaging the weld. Later the welds were cut across

WELDED CONNECTION AT PEAK OF TRUSS

but showed no line of demarkation between the welding metal and the original bar metal.

Another sample consisted of two 2-in. x 3-in. x ⅜-in. angles, set at right angles to each other and lap welded at the intersection, the 3-in. legs being upstanding. This sample was placed in the machine so that a horizontal lever-arm of 8-in. was produced from the center of pressure to the center of weld or intersection. This test specimen developed a *beam load* of 11,375 lbs. or a *torsional stress* of 91,000 lbs. at the point of weld with no apparent distress to the weld. The above loading caused the angles to buckle to such an extent that they ceased to offer any resistance to further loading.

As a result of these specimen tests, permission was granted to proceed with the erection of the steel framework, using electric arc welding to connect the members. A further test of the welded steel trusses (forty-foot span) to be used to sustain the roof was specified. These trusses were of a fan type of design as shown in the line drawing. All members were welded together electrically, no bolts or rivets being employed. Trusses were spaced twenty feet apart, supported by 8-in. x 8-in. rolled steel columns 19 ft. high; on the sides of these



ROOF PURLINS WELDED TO TOP CHORD OF TRUSS

columns, brackets were fastened to carry an overhead traveling crane of five-ton capacity. The weight of each truss was about 1400 lbs. Top and bottom chords are composed of 4-in. x 5-in. x ⅜-in. tee irons, and the struts of 3-in. x 2-in. x ⅜-in. angles. Purlins are 10 in.—15 lb. channels.

The trusses were designed for a live load of 40 lbs. per square foot, each truss supporting a panel of 800 square feet. The total live load for which the trusses were figured thus being 16 tons. Two welded trusses, spaced 20 ft. apart, were placed on temporary supports, just above the ground, for testing, and the panel between loaded to 120 lbs. per square foot. Thus the total load on both trusses was 48 tons, or 50 per cent in excess of that for which the trusses were designed. Two trusses under test, fully loaded, are shown in the illustration. The load consisted of gravel in bags, which were

piled in tiers on planking arranged for the purpose.

Readings were taken at different increments of the loadings for the deflection in the truss or members.

The readings taken with trusses fully loaded gave the following results:—East support settled 15/16 in.; West support ¾ in.; point No. 2, 7/16 in. (actual); point No. 4, ½ in. actual deflection. Point No. 3, 9/16 in. actual deflection. Two days afterward the load was entirely removed and readings taken at this time showed all points in the trusses had returned to their original position, leaving no permanent deflection except 1/16 in. at point No. 3.

The official report of the test states in conclusion that: "From the above it is evident that electric welding is a dependable method of uniting structural members and is stiffer than riveting if the work is properly performed."

The tests were witnessed by representatives of all the Building Bureaus of the various Boroughs of the Greater City, as well as by other interested persons.

Generally speaking, electric welding can be used in all parts of steel structures—but the following specific list shows its direct application in the construction of: (1) columns—plate and angle; channel and plate; latticed; (2) flooring—corrugated and z-bar; (3) trusses; and (4) for connecting (a) bearing plates to upper and lower ends of columns; (b) trusses to bearing plate and columns; (c) cross-bracing between columns; (d) purlins to roof trusses; (e) wind bracing supports; and (f) I-beam rail for trolley supports to columns.

These, of course, are only a few instances in which electric welding may be substituted for the use of bolts, rivets and gusset plates and in some cases connection angles and brackets.

An investigation indicates a saving in both material and labor cost where electric welding is used. The following table published by Mr. W. T. Bonner in *Marine Engineering* shows the relative cost of riveting and welding in construction sections of steel barges. These figures can be taken only as an approximate basis for comparing welding and riveting for structural steel.

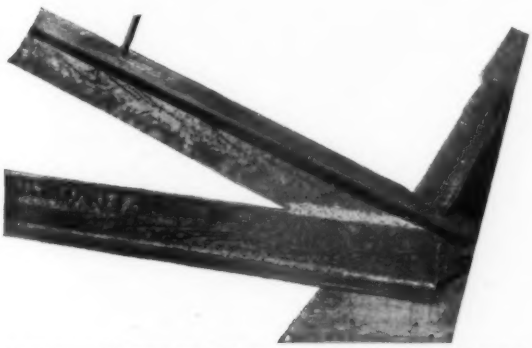
	Items.		†Riveted Design.	Welded Type.
A	Plate Fitters		$1,236.00	$618.00
B	Punching and Shearing		1,045.00	522.00
C	Countersinking and Reaming		976.00	0.00
D	Riveting		3,427.00	0.00
E	Chipping and Calking		523.00	265.00
F	Smith Work		557.00	275.00
G	Erection and Assembling		2,010.00	1,320.00
H	Electric Power		*382.00	*95.00
I	Foreman		360.00	360.00
J	Plant-Special Equipment		0.00	300.00
K	Superintendence		0.00	900.00
L	Rivets		780.00	0.00
M	Liners		142.00	0.00
N	Shed and Shoring Lumber		0.00	145.00
O	Electric Welding—Including "Tacking" 51,300 feet Single Fillet:			
	Welder, 6,000 hours at 60c	$3,600.00		
	Current, 6,000x5—30,000 K.W.H., at 2½c.	750.00		
	Wire, 7,200 lbs, at *½c	450.00		
		$4,800.00	0.00	4,800.00
P	Incidentals and Profit.		0.00	1,838.00
Q	Total		$11,438.00	$11,438.00

* Current used for lighting, punching, shearing and air compressors only. Current for welding covered in Item "O."

† All figures for riveted design based on actual book cost of three barges completed during preceding month.

MAKING AN ELECTRIC ARC WELD

Note the eye protection which is necessary for the operator, due to the intensity of the flame.



WELDED INTERSECTION OF UPPER AND LOWER TRUSS CHORDS

There are certain pronounced advantages to the electric welding process, as applied to structural steel work.

Noise and the boiler shop are synonymous. The noise coincident with the boilermaking industry is caused by riveting. In building construction the progress of the steel structure is also marked by the

BRACKET SUPPORT FOR 5-TON CRANE RAIL, JOINED TO COLUMN BY ELECTRIC ARC WELDING

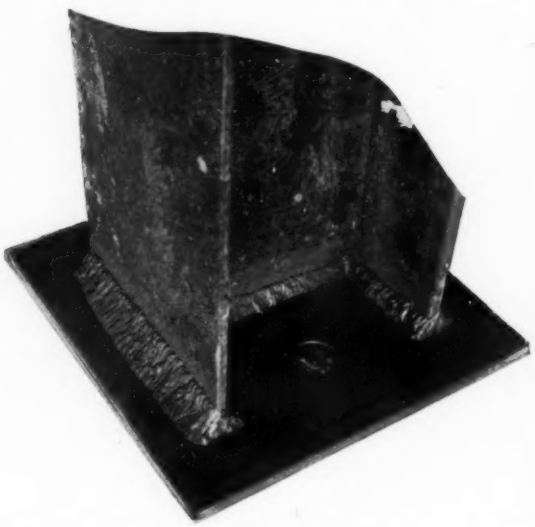
noise of the riveter's gun. The electric welding process is a *silent* one.

In making up such parts of a structure as roof trusses, or for that matter any type of light truss, the members of which are to be welded, extensive detail drawings are not necessary. The members can be cut to length, assembled on a horizontal surface and welded. Precise detailing is only required for riveted and bolted work in order that, when assembled, corresponding holes in the various members will accurately match.

In riveted work, tension members have their strength reduced at the joint due to a reduction of area from punching. It is possible to develop 100 per cent of the strength of a member at a welded joint. In light trusses, gusset plates can be eliminated, thus reducing the tonnage and consequently the cost. A reduction in cost, so far as the process alone is concerned, also seems possible.

In large work, where beams, girders and columns are swung into place and must be temporarily but quickly connected, it would not of course be possible to arc weld the members on initial placement. The present method in steel erection is to use a few bolts for each connection, and later the regular gang makes a permanent bolted or riveted connection as the case may be. With the welding method, there seems to be two methods which might be employed for temporarily holding members in place. One is by electric spot welding or "tacking," which could be done rapidly and would be sufficient to hold the members securely in place until the arc welding gang made a permanent weld. The second method is to punch at least two holes for every such connection and employ the usual method of temporary bolting. For beam to girder connections, if the girder is of sufficient depth, seat angles could be welded on the girder in the shop, and on these the beams could be set temporarily pending welding. Undoubtedly an extension of this process to structural steel framing will develop satisfactory methods of taking care of this phase of the work.

The Electric Welding Company of America is



WELDED CONNECTION BETWEEN BASE PLATE AND BETHLEHEM H SECTION COLUMN

now designing some special trusses to be constructed by electric arc welding, which will be used for one of the governmental departments.

In the employment of electric arc welding there are certain dangers to be guarded against. Only highly skilled operators should be permitted to do electric welding. Very carefully supervision should

be maintained. If a bad rivet is difficult of detection, a bad weld is doubly so. Unskilled operators can do a great deal of damage and thus prove costly. All equipment must be of the most advanced type, and every precaution taken to furnish protection against electrical hazards.

Some idea of the actual welding process can be gained from one of the photographs showing an operator at work.

Due to its many advantages, there is no doubt that electric arc welding will be employed to an increasing degree in structural steel work. Its future development will undoubtedly be watched with interest by all engaged in the building industry.

Successful Building in Stucco

VII—Magnesite Stucco—Its Characteristics and Application

ONLY in recent years has magnesite stucco, an oxychloride composition, been commercially exploited for exterior plastering or stucco work, although this composition has been employed as a building material in this country for over fifty years. It has been suggested by some persons, and it is not improbable, that some of the remarkable plaster and cement work done centuries ago by the Romans and Spaniards, the process of which has not been duplicated in modern building, was constructed of magnesite compositions, compounded by these early builders. The strength and durability exhibited in some present examples embodying the use of this material, might readily lend credence to that theory. The durability of ancient stucco, however, probably depended to a large extent on excellent workmanship in application. We might well, in these days when tendencies are toward skimping the work, pay more attention to the writings of men such as Vitruvius, that ancient architect, who some twenty centuries ago, in describing the method of applying certain stucco work over solid masonry walls stated:

> The better the foundation of sand mortar the stronger and more durable in its solidity will be the stucco. When no less than *three* coats of sand mortar besides the rendering coat have been laid we will make the mixture for the layers of powdered marble, the mortar being so tempered that when mixed the trowel comes out clear.
>
> After the powdered marble has been spread on and gets dry, spread on a second medium coat. When that has been applied and well rubbed down, spread on a finish coat. The walls being thus rendered solid by three coats of sand mortar and as many of marble, will not possibly be liable to cracks or any other defects.
>
> Further, such walls, owing to the thorough workmanship, will bring out in brilliant splendor the colors laid on at the same time with the polishing.
>
> Stucco that is properly made does not get rough as time goes on or lose its color. So when the stucco is made as described above, it will have strength and brilliancy and last to a great age.

HOTEL VICTORY, HARRIMAN, PA. MAGNESITE STUCCO ON WOOD LATH; DASH FINISH

However, since magnesite stucco as at present manufactured, is a distinctly modern product, this article without diverting attention further to historic data, will treat of the adaptability of such stucco to different types of present-day construction and of certain properties that are possessed by this product with a brief reference to its proper application.

In either the new or remodeled building, the in-

AN ATTRACTIVE SUBURBAN HOUSE. MAGNESITE STUCCO; DASH FINISH

evitable question concerning wall construction comes up for discussion and decision. Brick, stone, concrete, frame and stucco all have their advantages and disadvantages, and very often one type is better suited for certain definite purposes or a certain type of design than any of the others. Here the architect must use his knowledge of the advantages and limitations of each material.

Brick, stone and reinforced concrete are at once conceded to be ideal for heavy mill and factory construction as well as for the office buildings now predominant in our metropolitan centers. They are also used attractively in home building.

For residential work, however, stucco undeniably takes its place as one of the most versatile materials for exterior wall treatment. Exterior plaster or stucco adapts itself to many types of architecture, and combines economy in first cost with that of moderate expense in upkeep when properly specified and applied. It is substantial in appearance, is fire-resistant in character and is equally effective whether used on the modest cottage or the palatial mansion, if given the proper treatment.

In order to understand the difference between magnesite stucco and other materials ordinarily used for that purpose, a brief description of the nature of this material will here be given.

Magnesite is a dense white ore mined in rugged mountainous country and is burned in large furnaces under a specified temperature to eliminate certain of its constituents and to reduce it to a caustic state. It is then pulverized after which it is ground and mixed in agitating machines with other mineral ingredients producing what is known as magnesite stucco powder. This stucco powder is put up in bags usually containing one hundred pounds each, which are delivered to the job much the same as cement and plaster. Magnesite stucco, however, is not mixed with water; instead, a liquid chemical (magnesium chloride) solution supplied by the manufacturer is used. This solution, shipped in heavy steel drums, or wooden casks, holding from thirty to fifty galions each, is mixed with the powdered product in a regular plasterer's mixing box at the job as the stucco is being applied.

In considering the particular characteristics possessed by magnesite stucco it must be remembered that this material contains no cement, lime, gypsum (Plaster of Paris), or any similar ingredients. The hardening or setting up process is the result of a chemical reaction caused by the uniting of the caustic magnesite powder and the liquid chloride solution. The ingredients combine into a tough seamless mass quite hard, yet not brittle. It was described at one of the laboratories where tests had been conducted as a tough hornlike substance. When thoroughly set and cured magnesite stucco attains a considerable tensile strength, not possessed to any great extent by other materials hitherto used for exterior plastering work.

When studying the properties of any material, it is also necessary to consider the elements which they must resist. In order to insure permanence in exterior stucco construction, of utmost importance is the rendering waterproof of any type of stucco applied, since the absorption of moisture has been a source of considerable trouble in much of the stucco work so far executed. Particularly is this true in the Winter season after an all-day driving rain when a sudden drop in temperature to below 32 Deg. F. causes freezing of the moisture which has entered the stucco, which naturally cracks under this expansive action. Careful experimental work has made it possible to produce a magnesite stucco which can successfully resist the action of this destructive agent.

In some of the tests made it was found that a section of magnesite stucco could be bent or deflect-

FIRST MORMON TEMPLE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. MAGNESITE STUCCO FINISH

ed several inches out of line in a span of eight feet without fracturing the material. This property is of vital importance in preventing its cracking by induced strains often prevalent in buildings shortly after erection due to slight settlements, shrinking of woodwork or other causes. In addition to this, it is not greatly affected by temperature changes, which produce expansion and contraction, another destructive element often causing stucco to crack. It is one of the reasons for advocating the use of metal lath in cement stucco, since the metal reinforcement to some extent relieves the plaster of temperature strains.

From the viewpoint of the architect and contractor, one of the most valuable characteristics of magnesite stucco is its adhesive or bonding properties. Unlike many forms of plaster it does not depend solely on clinching or keying to hold it in place. Instead, this material will adhere or attach itself to the surfaces over which it may be spread, taking hold so tenaciously that it is difficult to separate it therefrom. On this account it may be successfully used over many kinds of building surfaces, including either wood or metal lath, hollow tile, reinforced concrete walls, either new or old brick walls, various kinds of patent stucco boards and patent sheathing. Thus it gives most satisfactory service for overcoating and remodeling old brick or frame houses.

Because of the fact that this stucco is mixed with a chemical liquid rather than with water, it does not freeze nor is it injured if applied in cold weather, that is at temperatures below 32 Deg. F. This will permit such stucco work to be carried on safely throughout the Winter months.

HOUSE OF W. E. STANDART, DETROIT, MICH. HOWARD A. LADUE, *ARCHITECT*

Note the color contrast obtained by the use of brick foundation walls, chimney and window sills.

During the war magnesite stucco was used in many of the housing developments, and since the time of construction had to be reduced to a minimum, much of the stucco work was carried on during temperatures considerably below freezing. So far as the writer has been able to learn from persons intimately connected with the work, there was no apparent damage to the stucco on this account. Much of this work was on wood lath.

All surfaces over which magnesite stucco is to be

HOUSE OF E. L. COHEN, LARCHMONT, N. Y. MAGNESITE STUCCO ON WOOD LATH; DASH FINISH. A. L. BENNIX, *ARCHITECT*

plastered should first be treated with a spray or brush coating of the liquid solution. The brown or base coat should then be spread so that it will cover the surface not less than one-quarter inch in thickness in all parts. After this base coat has set or hardened, it should be sprayed with the mixing liquid and immediately followed by the application of the second or finish coat, which is darbied and floated true and even. When this finish coat is still very fresh and soft, dash aggregate of the desired size and colors is cast forcibly into the soft finish coat and lightly patted with a float to bring all particles in contact with the fresh stucco. Once firmly imbedded the dash remains permanently in place and cannot be easily removed.

One particularly important point that should be remembered in using magnesite stucco is that under no circumstances should this material be applied less than one-half inch in total thickness exclusive of the dash finish. In order to cheapen the work, it is sometimes suggested that this kind of stucco be applied not over ⅜ in. thick, but to follow such advice would be to commit a serious error, which will result in disappointment. Better far apply a magnesite stucco ⅝ in. to ¾ in. thick than less than a full ½ in. thickness.

Color effects harmonizing with the architectural scheme are created by mixing granite, marble and other stone chips of various shades, and casting them into the finish coat at the time of application as described. Dashes for various color effects are furnished by the manufacturers. Often pleasing effects can be obtained by using dashes of varying shades for different parts of the structure.

In some cases architects wish to finish a structure with a smooth surface. It does not seem possible to trowel magnesite stucco smooth and obtain an even colored surface. Due to the working of some parts more than others, to bring the surface to a true plane, staining results. This is objectionable to many, although in some cases it has been considered artistic. In the course of time, the wall will weather to a fairly uniform color throughout. The manufacturers do not recommend finishing magnesite stucco smooth, and the dash finish seems to have become quite popular, especially on account of its possibilities from the color variation standpoint.

It is important to bear in mind that defects often arise from improper construction rather than from some inherent defect in the material used. One cannot obtain good work without paying a fair price. The walls are constructed of terra cotta tile.

An excellent example of magnesite stucco work is the house at Spuyten Duyvil, designed by Titus De Bobula, architect, illustrated elsewhere in this issue.

The illustrations accompanying this article show other examples of magnesite stucco applied on various types of wall construction.

DASH FINISH USED WITH MAGNESITE STUCCO

Brick Chimneys and Wall Shingles finished with Cabot's Old Virginia White
John Russell Pope, Architect, New York

Cabot's Old Virginia White

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Late Quotations in Building Material Markets

(Price quotations now current on building materials and supplies as quoted by dealers and jobbers for delivery in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, and Birmingham follow. The quotations set forth are placed before readers of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT to afford an accurate review of market conditions, rather than for use as a basis for actual purchase. They will not only provide knowledge of the exact state of the market as to items quoted, but will also present a basis to judge conditions as affecting correlating materials.)

	New York	Chicago	San Francisco	Seattle	Birmingham
BRICK					
Common	$25.00	16.00	$19.50	$20.00	$28.00
Face brick	55.00 to 60.00	30.00 to 40.00	62.50	65.00	45.00
BURNED CLAY (Delivered on Job)					
Block partition:					
3 in., per sq. ft.	0.13	0.10	.....	0.10½	.....
4 in., per sq. ft.	0.15	0.11	.....	0.10	.....
Wall coping (single slant):					
8 in., per lin. ft.	0.16	0.22	.....	.....	14.3
12 in., per ft.	0.26½	0.33	.....	.....	20.8
18 in., per ft.	0.54	0.66	.....	.....	33.8
(Corners and angles four times the price of one foot of coping the same size)					
CEMENT					
Per bbl. in 15-cent bags (rebate 60 cents per bbl. for bags)	4.50	3.45	3.88 to 4.00	4.66	4.90
FINISHED IRON AND STEEL (Mill Shipments)					
Bar iron, refined grade	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....
Bar iron, double refined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft steel bars	2.62 to 4.52	2.62	.....	6.00	4.00
Shapes	2.72 to 4.27	2.72	.....	6.00	.....
GLASS (Discounts from Manufacturer's Price Lists)					
Single strength, A quality, first three brackets	76%	77%	.....	.....	74%
Single strength, B quality	76%	77%	.....	83%	.....
Double strength, A quality	77%	79%	.....	83%	.....
Double strength, B quality	79%	79%	.....	.....	77%
GYPSUM					
Plaster board:					
27x28x1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27x48x ½	0.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
32x36x ¼	0.28	.325	.....	.....	0.40
32x36x ⅜	0.29	.35	.....	0.36	.....
32x36x ½	0.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plaster blocks:					
2 in. solid, 12x30, per sq. ft.	0.13	0.15	.....	.....	.....
3 in. hollow, 12x30, per sq. ft.	0.13	0.15	.....	.....	.....
4 in. hollow, 12x30, per sq. ft.	0.14	0.17	.....	.....	.....
6 in. hollow, 12x30, per sq. ft.	0.21¾	0.25	.....	.....	.....
HOLLOW TILE					
2x 8x12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.	.....	.....	80.00	.....	.....
3x12x12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.	.....	150.00	108.00	105.00	112.00
4x12x12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.	.....	160.00	125.00	120.00	126.00
6x12x12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.	.....	230.00	154.50	170.00	154.00
8x12x12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.	.....	300.00	222.50	230.00	224.00
10x12x12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.	.....	350.00	276.00	.....	.....
12x12x12 partitions, per 1,000 sq. ft.	.....	400.00	.....	.....	.....
2x12x12 split furring, per 1,000 sq. ft.	.....	73.80	108.00	.....	.....
LATH					
Eastern spruce, per thousand	18.00 to 20.00	16.00 to 18.00	18.00 to 20.00	.....	.....
No. 1 white pine, per thousand	15.00 to 18.00	.....	21.00 to 22.00	.....	.....
No. 1 hemlock, per thousand	15.00 to 18.00	16.00 to 18.00	18.00 to 20.00	12.50	.....
No. 1 yellow pine, per thousand	15.00 to 18.00	16.00 to 18.00	18.00 to 20.00	.....	18.00
LIME					
Common, 200 lb. bbls., per bbl.	3.80	1.75	3.00	2.85	3.00
Finishing, 300 lb. bbls., per bbl.	19.50	.....	.....	3.00	.....
Hydrated, in paper bags, per ton	.....	20.00	.....	25.00	.....
LUMBER (Retail Prices per Thousand Delivered)					
Yellow pine, No. 1 boards, 1x6	80.00	95.00	.....	.....	120.00
Yellow pine, B, and better flooring (plain)	150.00	135.00	.....	.....	140.00
Douglas fir, 6x6 to 12x12	80.00	77.00	56.00	32.00	.....
Oak, quartered, 1 in., F. A. S.	400.00	380.00	500.00	400.00	.....
Oak, plain, 1 in., F. A. S.	265.00	270.00	320.00	250.00	270.00
Oak flooring, ¼ quartered, white	400.00	380.00	490.00	375.00	270.00
Maple, 1 in., F. A. S.	215.00	195.00	270.00	250.00	.....
Maple flooring, ¼ clear	245.00	380.00	280.00	200.00	.....
Mahogany, 1 in., F. A. S.	.....	400.00	500.00	.....	.....
Spruce, 10 in.	87.00	75 to 140	104.00	.....	.....
Cypress, 1 in., F. A. S.	215.00	160.00	.....	.....	.....
METAL LATH					
Under 100 sq. yd., per sq. yd.	0.40	.35	.....	0.42	0.42

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Cast iron:					
6 in. and heavier	$76.30	$81.80	.....	$92.50	$66.00
4 in.	79.33	84.80	.....	.....	69.00
3 in.	.....	91.80	.....	.....	.....
(And $2 additional for Class A and gas pipe)					
(Discounts to jobbers for carload lots on the Pittsburgh basing card; freight rates from Pittsburgh to New York, and also from Pittsburgh to Chicago, in carloads, per 100 lbs., are 27c. An additional 5 per cent discount is allowed to large jobbing interests over those listed below.)					
	F.O.B. Pittsburgh Butt Weld	F.O.B. Chicago			
Wrought:					
Steel:					
Black, ⅛ to 3 in.	47 to 54 %	38.1 to 45.1%	.....	34 to 41	.....
Galv., ⅛ to 3 in.	20½ to 41½%	10.1 to 30.1%	.....	31½ to 28	.....
Iron:					
Black, ⅛ to 1½ in.	34½%	11.9 to 22.6%	.....	16½ to 21½	.....
Galv., ⅛ to 1½ in.	+25 to 18½%	+39.9 to 4.6%	.....	3½	.....
	Lap Weld				
Steel:					
Black, 2½ to 6 in.	50 %	41.1%	.....	.....	.....
Galv., 2½ to 6 in.	37½%	27.1%	.....	.....	.....
Iron:					
Black, 2½ to 6 in.	30½%	18 %	.....	.....	.....
Galv., 2½ to 6 in.	17½%	3.6%	.....	.....	.....
PLASTER					
Neat wall cement in 15-cent bags, per ton	23.50	20.00	$20.00	24.50	24.00
Finishing plaster	25.00	20.50	21.00	26.00	24.00
Lath mortar, in cloth bags, per ton	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
RADIATION					
Discount from list on standard heights	37½%	41 to 42.7%	.....	40%	45%
REINFORCING BARS					
High carbon steel from mill	48.50	.....	45.00-47.50	45.00	.....
Medium steel from mill	48.50	.....	45.00-47.50	45.00	4.75
ROOFING MATERIAL					
Tarred felt paper:					
No. 1—25 lbs. to 100 sq. ft., per ton	102.00	95 to 100	.....	120.00	95.00
No. 2—16 lbs. to 100 sq. ft., per ton	81.25	95 to 100	.....	110.00	95.00
No. 3—12 lbs. to 100 sq. ft., per ton	81.63	95 to 100	.....	100.00	.....
Rosin sized sheathing, per ton	.....	.....	.....	110.00	.....
Corrugated roofing, galvanized, 2½ in. corrugation, over flat sheets, per 100 lbs.	0.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
SHINGLES					
Red cedar, 5 to 2, clear, per thousand	15.00	10.00	16.00	5.00	12.00
White cedar, extra star, A star, per thousand	16.00	9.50	17.00	4.00	.....
SLATE ROOFING					
	F.O.B. Cars Quarry Station				
Pennsylvania:					
Best Bangor	$8.00 to $11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Bangor Ribbon	8.00 to 9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pen Argyl	7.75 to 8.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peach Bottom	10.50 to 12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Chapman	7.75 to 8.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont:						
No. 1 Sea Green	5.00 to 8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00
Unfading Green	6.50 to 13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00
Red	22.00	.....	.....	.....	....	30.00
Maine:						
Brownsville, U'f'g Black, No. 1	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slater's felt, 30 lb. roll	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00
Slaters' felt, 40 lb. roll	2.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75
STRUCTURAL STEEL						
Beams and channel, 3 to 15 in., per lb.		3.47	3.47	4.45 to 5.30	4.70 to 5.00	4.70
Beams and channel, over 15 in., per lb.		3.57	3.57	5.00 to 5.40	.....	6.60
Angles, 3 to 6 in.		3.47	3.47	5.30 to 5.40	4.10	4.70
Zees and tees		3.57	3.47 to 3.52	4.50 to 5.05	.....	.....
Steel bars, half extras, from mill		4.00 to 4.75	.....	5.30	4.00	4.00
STUCCO						
In cloth, per ton (white, mixed)		22.50	20.50	.....	.....	.....
STUCCO BOARD						
Medium weight stucco board, plain, per thousand sq. ft.		65.00	65.00	.....	.....	60.00
Medium weight stucco board, creosoted, per thousand sq. ft.		70.00	70.00	.....	.....	.....
Heavy weight stucco board, plain, per thousand sq. ft.		75.00	75.00	.....	.....	.....
Heavy weight stucco board, creosoted, per thousand sq. ft.		80.00	80.00	.....	.....	.....
Medium weight stucco board, plain, narrow key, per thousand sq. ft.		75.00	75.00	.....	.....	.....
Medium weight stucco board, narrow key, creosoted, per thousand sq. ft.		70.00	70.00	.....	.....	.....
Insulating board, heavy felt background, per thousand sq. ft.		70.00	70.00	.....	.....	.....
SHEATHING BOARD						
Heavy weight, sheathing board, per thousand sq. ft.		70.00	70.00	.....	.....	65.00
Medium weight sheathing board, per thousand sq. ft.		63.00	63.90	.....	.....	.....
Stucco or plaster board, sheathing board and insulating board are in rolls containing one sheet 25 ft. long and 4 ft. wide (100 sq. ft.).						
WALL BOARD						
Wall board, shipped any length, 4 ft. wide, per thousand		45.00	60.00	.....	60.00	53.00
Packed flat in cars if ordered in less than car lots. Add $5.00 per thousand ft. for crating.						